THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 156

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

4-Power Pact Nears Signing

Senate May Amend Arms Plan

Danzig Goes to Nazi Control

German Protestants Want Way

Austria Hits Back at Hitler

Cameras Await Bank Bandits

EUROPE believes the Mussolini four-power pact, banishing war from Europe for 10 years, will be signed at Rome during the next few days. Intensive negotiations over the week-end iron out obstacles which were delaying progress. Britain is understood to agree that France may insert a reference to Article 16 of the League Covenant providing sanctions. Poland and the Little Entente drop their opposition when France agrees that the pact shall not affect its treaty relations with them nor make territorial revision easier. There is still much discussion of the pact, but it does appear to accomplish two tremendous results: It brings Britain, France, Italy and Germany into closer relation—And it excludes war from Europe for 10 recuperative years.

¶ The U. S. Senate may prevent the President from singling out the aggressor in event of a foreign war. The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee amends the arms embargo bill as passed by the House so that punitive measures cannot be directed against one belligerent. If the amendment is sustained the country would be forced to maintain a neutral position with any arms embargo applying to both belligerents. This action may prove disappointing to Europe which has been waiting for Congress to back up Roosevelt and Davis—Actually, it may not greatly hamper a President's action.

¶ Danzig, the free city, sees the National Socialist (German Fascist) Party triumph in its election. The Nazis capture 38 of the 72 seats in the House, giving them control over the chief city in the Polish Corridor. The victory is helped by a speech Chancellor Hitler radiocasts from Munich on the eve of the voting in which he declares that Germany will make no war to gain territory, but will never give up that "which belongs to our nation, is of our blood and speaks our language." Germany wishes to reclaim the Polish Corridor but will meet stout opposition—Upholding the Versailles Treaty rights of Poland stands the League of Nations.

¶ Germany sees the unification of its Protestant churches strike a snag. The Landeskirchen, representing 28 Protestant organizations, elects Pastor D. V. Bodelschwingh as Reich bishop. The Nazi organization known as German Christians insists that the office must go to Dr. Ludwig Mueller, appointed Commissioner for Church Affairs by Chancellor Hitler. The Landeskirchen, told that the Chancellor will never approve Pastor Bodelschwingh, reëlects him. A Berlin paper sees important results from unification of the 40,000,000 German Protestants—"For the first time in 400 years the Evangelical Church becomes a living reality."

¶ Washington finds its efforts to put 274,000 jobless young men into the forest camps will succeed before July 1. Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, reports 150,000 recruits already moving under the semi-military discipline with an excellent showing of morale and health. Desertions average less than 1 per cent, discharges (any man can go if he gets an outside job) less than 3 per cent. Sufficient work projects have been approved. Veterans are asked not to come to Washington to enroll—Presently, with governors acting rapidly, there may be work for all applicants in their own states.

¶ Austria strikes back in its quarrel with Germany. In reply to the Hitler 1000 marks fee which shuts off German tourists from visiting the North Tyrol and Salzburg for their holiday, Premier Dollfuss, it is announced, will reduce imports from Germany to a minimum and suspend payment of current obligations. This is dealing Germany a heavier blow in return than it gave. The Austrian Nazi party, actively directed from Berlin, is believed in Vienna to seek overthrow of the Austrian Government in preparation for Anschluss. Premier Dollfuss suspends the Supreme Court—He assumes dictatorial powers to combat the threat of Nazi domination.

¶ American banks prepare to snapshoot bandits who hold them up. A laboratory perfects cameras which will be concealed in walls of main banking rooms and focused on the wicket windows where robbers would be most likely to operate. The cashier who throws up his hands when pistols flash in his face can step on a button that will set the noiseless cameras each to making a picture every three seconds until, in 12 minutes, 240 have been taken. The supersensitive film works even in office light. Robbers will be pursued and identified by their photos. But no one must tell about the secret cameras—Otherwise the bad bandits might wear false whiskers.

Students Sign Pledge Never to Go to War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

AN ANTI-WAR society was founded at a recent meeting of more than 100 members of Manchester University when about 70 of those present signed a pledge binding themselves never to undertake military service or any other active part in war.

The society has been formed largely as a result of discussions which followed the recent debate in the Manchester Union on the "Oxford motion" which proposed that members should "in no circumstances fight for King and country." The motion was carried after a keen debate, and was widely discussed throughout the university.

Chicago Crusade For Free Judges Opened by Bar

Speakers to Cover Every Ward Before Election on June 5

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 29—Aroused by the threat of gangster influence and "boss" control in the courts, the Chicago Bar Association has plunged into the most active campaign in its history to obtain the election of "desirable candidates" for 24 judgeships in Cook County. This watchdog of judicial elections has conducted bar primaries for more than 30 years.

Some years the association rested on making its recommendation known. Now it is wading into the battle. It has not been so alarmed since 1921 when it was confronted with a somewhat similar crisis.

Mr. Henry A. Gardner, chairman of the campaign committee, has organized a speakers' bureau, with 150 speakers available, to carry the bar's message to every ward and neighborhood in the county. The speakers plan to cover between 300 and 400 meetings during the campaign, which began May 1 and ends with election day, June 5.

Heavy Vote Sought

Radio is being used more extensively than ever before in a Bar Association campaign here to bring out a heavy vote.

Seven hundred volunteer watchers, recruited from the membership of the Bar Association, are to see that an honest vote is cast. Other civic organizations, including the Association of Commerce, the Union League Club and the Chicago Real Estate Board, are following the Bar Association's lead, it is said.

The chief hope of the campaign is to get citizens to go to the polls and vote. Two of the judges especially marked for defeat were swept into office at their election almost by default, with less than 150,000 votes being cast, it is claimed

Warning to Bosses

It is said at the bar association that Mr. Gardner expects the voters in the coming election to "show the politicians who placed in nomination certain repudiated judges that judicial offices are not political plums to be awarded to party workers regardless of fitness for judicial office by party bosses who later expect to receive political favors from these same judges."

Democrats became so powerful at the landslide last November, it is stated, that they apparently were to have only one ticket in the field.

Republicans were so discouraged, split into factions and without funds, that even some sitting judges with good records seemed to be making no plans to try for reelection.

The bar association encouraged an opposition ticket, so the voter might have a choice. It has recommended 16 judges from the Democratic ticket and eight from the Republican.

Memorial Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on May 30, a legal holiday.

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Things Present

What will your child see this week at the movies? "In 115 pictures chosen at random, 406 crimes are committed. Drinking is treated as an accepted, and acceptable, fact in the homes of Americans." The quotation is from the editorial "What Will Your Child See?"

If one would understand the changing humor of English, one need only consult the back files of Punch, as you will note on the Home Forum page.

Waddles is back on the Children's page with a rather seasonable hint.

There are some interesting features in the "ink-bottle" house described on the Home Building and Gardening page. Read about it before you see it at the Chicago world's fair.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings a Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Mr. Scroggins, Come, Play, and more Ad-O-Grams.

German Fascists Achieve Victory In Danzig Vote

Polish Corridor's Key City Now in Control of Hitler Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DANZIG, May 29—The tide of National Socialism which swept Herr Adolf Hitler into power in Germany has risen to include the Free City of Danzig.

National Socialists in an orderly election here yesterday won an outright majority. German Fascists thus gain control over the key city in the Polish Corridor.

Gaining 38 mandates in a House composed of 72 members, the National Socialists more than trebled their previous representation of 12. They polled some 109,000 out of 216,000 votes. The Social Democrats won 13 seats, a loss of six; the Roman Catholic Center Party 10, a loss of one; Communists five, a loss of two; Nationalists four, a loss of six; Poles two, the same as before; miscellaneous parties formerly holding 11 mandates were completely wiped out by Fascist gains.

Quiet Prevailed at Polls

The quietness of the elections was contributed to by the ability of the League of Nations to set aside the election if any irregularities occurred. The campaign, however, did not share this quietude. Several thousand members of Herr Hitler's brown shirt army were brought to the district to aid the vigorous campaigning which was marked by several instances of rioting. Herr Hitler broadcast a speech which was relayed to the Danzig electorate in which he repudiated the idea of war to gain territory, but indicated that the Reich would never give up that which "belongs to our nation, that which is of our blood and speaks our language."

Success of the National Socialists raises the whole question of the future of the Free City. For the National Socialists in Danzig may be considered practically an offshoot of German Fascism.

An analysis of the resulting situation cannot overlook the fact that one of the German National Socialists' major domestic policies is to work for reclaiming the Polish Corridor territory. Any step in this direction, however, would immediately involve the rights of Poland and the duties of the League.

League Guarantees Faced

Although the local National Socialist Party leaders have told Mr. Helmer Rosting, the High Commissioner, that they intend to live in amity with the Poles and to respect the Danzig Constitution, there is undoubtedly a strong feeling

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Homestead Grants Is Oklahoma's Way Of Helping Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—There will be a new era of homesteading in Oklahoma if people take advantage of a new law approved by Gov. William H. Murray.

The measure, advocated also by Senate and House leaders at the recent session, will open for homesteading thousands of acres of land taken in by the various Oklahoma counties at tax resales.

Under terms of the law lands taken by counties at tax resales are to be turned over to the state school land department for entry. In conjunction with another new law the former owners of the land are given six months in which to redeem the land before it is turned over to the land department.

The principal object of the measure is to open up lands to needy persons and also place many farms back on the tax rolls. The land will become the property of the homesteader after 15 years. If abandoned for six months during those years it will again be open for entry.

Canadian House Readjustment Voted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 29—An act to readjust representation in the House of Commons was finally brought to a vote on May 27 and carried by 45 to 15, a large number of members having already departed for their homes.

In closing the fourth session of the seventeenth Parliament the Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough, referred to the profitable and steadily increasing volume of trade resulting from the Imperial Economic Conference and to the measures taken to maintain the integrity of national finance.

Among important legislation accomplished during the session, Lord Bessborough mentioned that on railway transportation, embodying the essential recommendations of the Royal Commission on Canadian Railways and Transportation; the agreement with France regulating customs tariffs; agreement to extend by proclamation the duration of the New Zealand trade agreement; amendments to the Canada Shipping Act, the criminal code, the Canada Grain Act, the Pensions Act, and unemployment and farm relief.

Bowers in Madrid

MADRID, May 29 (AP)—Mr. Claude G. Bowers, new American Ambassador, will present his credentials June 1, it was decided today.

Labor Emerges From Slump With New Definitions of Its Status in Economic World

Worker Now Generally Recognized as the Great Stabilizer, Symbol of Consumption, Indispensable Partner of Production, as New Era Opens

Labor Legislation Series
First of Six Articles

By RALPH M. BLAGDEN

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The shoulders of labor may not be broad but they are legion. And it is well that they are. For labor which has so long urged a united front has found itself united as never before in absorbing the most severe buffets of the recent slump.

Nearly 14,000,000 workers have come to grips with the worst that any period of hard times has to offer—idleness and destitution. Those who compare a depression to a war concede to labor the rôle of holding the front lines, where the actualities of the combat are inescapable.

Consequently the burdens, losses and sufferings of labor must be fully recognized in order to determine if it is worth while so to plan the future of industry that such a debacle will not be repeated.

It may be denied that labor has retrogressed because there has been little actual repeal of its protective statutes. But it must be comprehended that the deflation of labor has no lawmaker to record it. It has just happened amid the tremendous ebbing of business. And labor faces the task of recouping losses in fact, so that its condition may be as favorable as the laws would indicate them to be.

However, there has emerged from the slump one factor of a most constructive complexion. The public has a new way of viewing the laborer. The recession has made it clear that the worker is the buyer. From this realization may come ultimate development that will turn the recession into a net gain for the wage earner.

The new attitude no longer beholds the laborer merely as a man in overalls, a commodity to be bought and sold in an inhuman market. He has emerged as the great stabilizer, the symbol of consumption, that indispensable partner of production.

The armchairs of the old-time theorizers with their doctrine of the lowest possible wage have been overturned. The new economics has pronounced the demands of labor for high wages and short hours as not merely ethical but industrial "horse sense."

Consequently side by side with labor defeats, have gone unprecedented efforts on the part of the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Additional Data Requested From House of Morgan

Senate Committee Indicates Its Purpose to Push Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29—Despite considerable opposition within the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, the inquiry into the affairs of the House of Morgan is to be pushed, rather than relaxed, and additional data on its stock market flotations and corresponding profits have been requested.

At the same time, Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, has announced that he has no intention of resigning, contrary to rumors to that effect which gained circulation when his name was found on one of the Morgan stock favor lists.

President Roosevelt is backing up his Secretary of the Treasury and took him along on a week-end down the Potomac in the yacht Sequoia. Although a summer storm made the weather tempestuous on the usually placid river, tranquillity on board ship between the Chief Executive and his chief financial adviser appears to have prevailed, and on the return to Washington Mr. Woodin made the simple announcement, "I have not resigned." However, it is still thought likely that some personal explanation may be made by Mr. Woodin of his relations with the Morgan firm when the inquiry has concluded.

Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, head of the firm that bears his name, does not think Mr. Woodin will resign. When the rumor of the resignation was brought to the financier's attention at the Senate hearing, Mr. Morgan remarked: "Oh, that's what they have been saying about every Secretary of the Treasury in the past 20 years!"

Meanwhile the majority of the committee, led by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, the chairman, made plain that they have no thought of halting the inquiry, despite the assertion of Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury, that "it is leading nowhere," and prepared to go further into the profits of the partnership, as disclosed by its books and private files.

In the House Representative George H. Tinkham (R.) of Massachusetts sponsored the demand for an investigation of the financial dealings of Mr. Norman H. Davis, President Roosevelt's Ambassador-at-Large and chairman of the American delegation to the Geneva arms conference, who was also on one of the Morgan "insiders" lists for stock subscriptions and who has an unpaid loan with the Morgan firm. While it is possible that some political capital may be made of these facts there is no chance of the Tinkham resolution actually being accepted and, indeed, the prospect is that little attention will be paid to it.

Further analysis of the Morgan files, now available at the Senate committee, indicated big profits in the five-year period 1927 to 1931 from sale of securities. The estimated figure is well over $18,000,000 and covered about an equal number of "boom" and "slump" months.

President of Ecuador Announces Cabinet

QUITO, Ecuador, May 29 (AP)—President Mera completed yesterday the formation of a new Cabinet except for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This post has been offered to Señor Viteri Lafronte, present Ecuadorean Minister to Peru. The new Cabinet members and their posts are: Minister of the Interior, Manuel Balarezo; War, Gen. Enrique Barriga; Treasury, August Alvarado; Public Works, Carlos Coello; Education, Gaton Cardenas.

Paris Factories And Stores Shut As Tax Protest

Discontent With Imposts and Unbalanced Budget Takes Unique Form

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 29—Stores and industrial establishments throughout France were closed this afternoon in protest against "crushing taxes."

Paris commercially was a deserted village as many thousands of storekeepers, taxpayers, industrialists and farmers gathered in the city's largest auditorium to denounce Parliament's failure to balance the budget and to demand "massive economies, no new taxes and fiscal equality."

Preliminary mass meetings held during the week-end adopted resolutions proclaiming that Parliament had failed in its duty and broken its promises; that the budget was being pillaged and there was no longer any effective government in France. Declaring that inflation and ruin are facing the nation, taxpayers resolved that they would not accord any further credit to the Government and that the time had come to take drastic action.

Although these manifestations are in part fostered by opposition parties for political ends, it is undeniable that discontent with the present heavy taxation is intense and widespread, and if agitation continues it is likely to produce a crisis in Parliament, where Senate and Chamber appear unable to agree whether the budget should be voted with a deficit of 4,500,000,000 francs or only 3,500,000,000 francs.

Bit of Wood Shows America of Æons Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—From a tiny fragment of wood found in the hills near Peiping, a picture of America tens of millions of years ago is expected to be drawn by Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, head of the department of paleontology, University of California.

Dr. Chaney, in a statement made just before he left here for a trip of several months in northern Asia, declared: "This fragment of wood not only demonstrated the fact that the earliest known human inhabitant of Asia knew the use of fire, but also tells something of the nature of country which he occupied.

"At various other points in northeastern China there are deposits which contain fossil plants. One of the most interesting is a fossil of redwoods much like the modern redwood of California. The relationship of the forests of North America and Asia may be traced by a study of these fossils, and since animals always have depended on plants for food, we may conclude that if plants have migrated between these continents, animals and men have also."

Three Weeks' Fast Broken by Gandhi

POONA, India, May 29 (AP)—The Mahatma Gandhi, Indian leader, today broke his three weeks' fast against "untouchability."

The Mahatma began the ordeal at noon on May 8 to emphasize his objections to the caste restrictions surrounding the lower classes of Hindu population.

The Mahatma has not revealed his plans, even to his son, but his friends did not expect him to engage in any political discussions for at least 10 days. He broke his three weeks' voluntary abstention from food in the "Untouchables" cause by sipping a glass of orange juice.

Turnstiles Click Merrily as 500,000 Attend World Fair

Lights, Color and Materials Give Vigor to Setting of 'Modern' Plan

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 29—Chicago's great exposition opened Saturday and already half a million people have entered its gates. Chicago newspaper men having seen it in process of construction for nearly two years could not fairly appraise it. They admitted it. But what would it mean to someone seeing it for the first time?

First, that as an example of modern thought it would fall best on eyes which had not dwelt on much so-called modern effort. Mere angles have not been the biggest feature of previous modern construction. Materials have played a most important part, but the feeling that the texture of concrete and other new materials gives is missing. For the Century of Progress buildings are not made that way. They are mostly of wood, next wallboard and finally some stucco.

The mass feeling of solid masonry is missing. One must look at planes and angles without wishing to lean on them or push at them. The structures should be admired from a distance.

Bizarre Colorings

Colors! Early modern structures have had a few colored tiles, but have been mostly in solid white planes. But these latest efforts are great patches of intense coloring. Huge panels of vivid blue, great planes of crimson, long slim columns of green, huge piers of ocher red. They are upheld, encircled and divided by panels and columns of black and white.

Despite their unique appearance in daylight one constantly feels that these buildings are designed primarily for night lighting. In this particular aspect the fair shows its greatest departure from previous exhibition lighting.

Plain white on which varicolored electric floodlights are played has been the previous formula. The Century of Progress not only uses projected color but also reflected color to gain its effects. Bright colors, played on the brightly painted panels of the Hall of Science, Administration Building, Electrical Building, and the many other spectacular structures must be seen to be appreciated.

The fair grounds are huge. The fair is satisfying. But it should be approached with the childlike enthusiasm that is required to get the most out of any spectacle whether it be a circus or a world's fair. You

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

R. F. C. Borrowers Must Cut Wages Of Executives

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation served notice today to borrowers that they would have to cut excessive salaries paid to executives in order to obtain loans hereafter.

Without waiting for Congress to adopt legislation limiting salaries of R. F. C. borrowers, Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman, laid down the corporation's policy in approving a loan of $23,200,000 to the Southern Pacific Railroad. The reductions, ranging from 10 to 60 per cent, will be effective June 1 and continue until the loans are liquidated or until fixed charges are being met out of revenues. As soon as the money market will permit, the road will be required to borrow funds from the bankers or the public to repay the Government.

"While the Southern Pacific Railroad loan is the first in which these salary reductions have been required, it will be the policy of the corporation to impose similar conditions in all future loans to railroads or other corporations paying excessive salaries," Mr. Jones declared.

Spanish Children Turn From Guns to Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

BOOKS are replacing guns and bull-fighting implements as playthings of Spanish children, owing to the influence of the new womanhood of the Republic, according to Mayor Pedro Rico of Madrid. The Mayor was speaking at a recent exposition of children's libraries held to encourage the Spanish child to read.

Señor Fernande de los Rios, Minister of Education, in inaugurating the exposition, paid tribute to the new womanhood of Spain, who, he said, has spurred an interest in the right kind of education. He stressed the benefits that children receive from reading good books.

Arms Embargo Amendment Hits Roosevelt Plan

Policy of World Coöperation to Prevent War Threatened by Change

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 29—A serious threat to the Roosevelt foreign policy of international coöperation to prevent war, developed in the Senate today when it received from its Foreign Affairs Committee the arms embargo resolution, amended so as to prevent punitive measures against any nation breaking the peace of the world.

Opponents of American participation in efforts to maintain peace won their first bout in the Foreign Affairs Committee when that body amended the resolution to require its application by the President to all parties in an international dispute. The House passed it in a form which would have enabled the President to single out the aggressor among two or more belligerents and apply only to that one nation.

But the solons of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee are strong adherents of the doctrine of neutrality. They took the view that discrimination against the aggressor in an international dispute is violation of neutrality, and they acted to forbid such a violation by the United States, even though one nation had been adjudged the aggressor and the prevention of hostilities depended on American coöperation with the other great powers.

It is understood that Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, the guiding hand behind American foreign policy during Republican administrations for more than 30 years, is understood to have drafted the amendment which may wreck an important plank in the Roosevelt foreign program.

Professor Moore is leader of the school which considers that scrupulous observance of neutrality should be the guiding plan in American policy when other nations are at war. In this he is at variance with the new generation of international jurists who are more and more leaning toward the view that the Kellogg-Briand pact has made neutrality an obsolete doctrine and hence that in future wars there can be no neutrality.

President Roosevelt last week informed Europe through Mr. Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-large, that if a satisfactory measure of arms reduction could be achieved America would consult with other nations when war threatened and if the aggressor nation was satisfactorily identified would take no steps that would defeat efforts to avoid or end the war.

Several senators agreed today that the effect of the amendments would be to qualify, if not to nullify, the pronouncement on abandonment of neutrality contained in Mr. Davis's speech in Geneva.

Columbia Decides Place for Students To Learn Farming Is 'Down on Farm'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—Sixty college students, men and women, who have completed their freshman year, will leave New York tomorrow for Waynesville, N. C., where New College Camp, a 1900-acre farm, is situated. The camp, which is a subsidiary of Teachers College, Columbia University, has been organized as part of an experiment in education which will provide undergraduates with first-hand experience in community administration and farming.

It will typify the self-supporting community and will be operated almost entirely by students. Its students will receive instruction in everything from milking cows to the fine arts.

The produce of these young farmers will be used to provide for camp consumption, and the excess production will be sold. Proceeds will go to the support of the members.

Prof. Thomas Alexander, head of New College, said that 60 students would begin their residence in camp tomorrow. Miss Catherine Noble, a member of the New College faculty, Prof. B. W. Wells of the Raleigh School of Agriculture, and Dr. Agnes Snyder of Columbia University will be in charge of the work. Biological science and farming operations will be the chief studies for beginners.

"These young men and women," Professor Alexander said, "will be expected to look after cows and milk them, and to look after the poultry. They will raise most of what is served at the farm tables. They will do plenty of work, much of it physical and some of it mental."

Within a year, according to Dr. Alexander, a camp especially for children will be established as part of the main camp. This will be operated by the students under supervision of the faculty members.

Acquisition of the camp is in line with plans announced last fall when New College was founded as an undergraduate school for the education of a new type of teacher. In addition to the close study of children and child life, New College students are expected to pass a year in foreign travel. The camp project is part of the policy of teaching the students of New College "everything pertaining to modern civilization."

Plans for the camp as outlined by Dr. Alexander include study in home economics, dramatics, music and handicrafts, the industrial and fine arts.

One of the most interesting features of the camp will be the opportunity for the study of community life, for acquaintance with rural and agricultural problems and with the industries typical of this section of the South.

The camp will continue from June 1 to Sept. 20.

French Support 10-Year Peace Plan of Italy

Britain Reported Willing to Agree to Sanctions Against Aggressor

Safeguards Imposed

Four Powers Not to Act Without Notice on Issues Affecting Others

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 29—Successful conclusion soon of the Mussolini four-power pact is considered a virtual certainty here today as the outcome of intensive negotiations during the week-end.

The pact which provides for the close collaboration of Britain, France, Italy and Germany to maintain European peace during the next 10 years will be initiated at Rome within a few days, according to reports in several Paris papers. Official confirmation of these reports is expected after the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Two developments are understood to have hastened satisfactory results of the negotiations. The British Government is believed to have notified the French Government yesterday of its willingness to have the text of the pact contain a reference to Article 16 of the League Covenant which provides sanctions against an aggressor nation. The Little Entente and Poland are understood to have abandoned their rigid opposition to the project.

According to reports here which have not been denied, France won the consent of its Little Entente allies by promising to send them a sort of protocol guaranteeing that the proposed treaty will not affect treaties which now bind France to the Little Entente and Poland; that France will not allow the problem of territorial revision of treaties to be raised, or, if it is raised, that it will be resolved only according to Article 19 of the Covenant, which requires unanimous consent to any change.

While part of the press expresses the opinion that the pact as now conceived is practically meaningless, it is signficant that conservative papers continue to oppose it on grounds that it will inevitably lead to revision of the present established order in Europe.

Treaty Revision Issue Linked to Provisions Of League Covenant

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 29—Four Governments—Britain, France, Italy and Germany—are now in complete agreement on the text of the four-power pact, first mooted by Signor Benito Mussolini on the occasion of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's visit to Rome in March. Provided the French Government wins approval of the Chamber of Deputies in tonight's debate, the document will be initialed at Rome tomorrow.

The final draft differs materially from the original. There is no longer any stress on the question of treaty revision. Article 19 of the League Covenant, under which members of the League pledge themselves to "reconsider" treaties which have become "inapplicable" is now linked in the text of the four-power pact with Article 10, which binds League members to respect one another's "territorial integrity and existing political independence," and with Article 16, which outlines measures to be taken in case of a breach of the Covenant.

Thus the political union of Germany and Austria would still be improper under the new treaty except by mutual agreement.

Agree to Consultation

The chief new undertaking contained in the pact is one to concert together whenever any question arises which concerns the four signatories. It is, however, clearly laid down in the preamble that it would be improper for the four powers to try to deal with any issue that affected another power unless that power were present at the discussions. In this way it is hoped to meet objections of the Little Entente and Poland which think the new pact might be used to force frontier changes on them.

The Monitor learns, however, that the Little Entente intends to seek specific assurance from France on this point. It is stated that the other three signatories will have no objection if this is given.

Submission to League

After the four powers have "concerted" as to the form and manner wherein any question is to be dealt with, it is their duty under the pact to take the matter to the appropriate organ of the League for final decision.

Another article of the pact pledges the signatories to promote the success of the Disarmament Conference. Germany's right to equality of status with other great powers is also recognized, this being the first time such recognition has been given in treaty form.

Duration of the pact in the first instance is 10 years. It is believed in informed circles here that if it is observed loyally it may help toward formation of a better atmosphere in Europe and thus pave the way for settlement of many outstanding problems. The pact is directed solely toward coöperation of the four signatories in Europe. It is emphasized here that it has no bearing on such questions as war debts.

Holiday-Going Simplified For British Hikers

Post Office Issues Warrants on Savings Bank Deposits

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Holiday-making is simplified for British hikers, bikers, canoeists, motorists and sea cruisers, by a decision of the Post Office to issue travelers' warrants.

Warrants for £6 which can be cashed at any post office savings bank without surrendering a bank book are now obtainable. Arrangements have also been concluded with British shipping lines to enable post office depositors on cruises to obtain money on board.

The issue of these warrants, said Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster-General, announcing the scheme at a meeting here, was "one of the signs of the times." The old idea had been to encourage people to put their money in the bank, but to make it difficult for them to withdraw it. The new conception, he said, was that wise saving and wise spending should be equally encouraged, and people should be induced to save not only for a rainy day, but for a sunshiny day as well.

Speaking of the national savings movement, the Postmaster-General said there was no better or finer proof of the stability and security of the country than that the small savings in Great Britain had now reached £2,322,000,000.

One in every four of the population in Great Britain was making use of the Post Office Savings Bank, and there were deposits today to the total of £315,000,000, continued Sir Kingsley. In addition, it held for depositors government securities to the value of nearly £200,000,000.

The average balance standing to the credit of each depositor was 50 per cent more than it was 20 years ago, and there were 1,000,000 more live accounts today than there were in 1912. Some 200,000 accounts, he said, were opened each year for children.

Events Tonight

Harvard University: Dinner, Sigma Xi, 8.
Emerson College: Debate, Repertory Hall, 8.

Farewell dinner to Ed Wachter, Harvard basketball coach, by New England college and schoolboy coaches, Hotel Lenox, 6:30.

Theaters

Metropolitan—"Adorable," 11:00 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25 p. m.
Loew's State—"Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 6:30, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Dreyfus Case," 1:00, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30 p. m.; "The Cry of the World," 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10 p. m. Edouard du Buron dance group, 9:00 p. m.

Events Tuesday

Chestnut Hill Open Air Horse Show, benefit unemployed, Longwood Cricket Club, 9:30 to 6.

Open house and garden, benefit Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, estate of Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, 22 Larch Road, Cambridge, 4 to 6, through Wednesday.

Emerson College Commencement Week: Presentation of senior play, "Uncle Vanya," Repertory Theater, 8.

Harvard University: Memorial Day service auspices of university, address by the Rev. Walter Russell Bowie, Memorial Church, 12.

Braintree Polo Club horse show, Ferguson Riding School, Braintree, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Eleventh annual eight-mile canoe race, auspices of Omicron Delta Canoe Club, start and finish at Riverside Recreation Grounds, Charles River, afternoon.

Theaters

Metropolitan—"Adorable," 11:00 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25 p. m.
Loew's State—"Peg o' My Heart," 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 6:30, 9:55 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Dreyfus Case," 1:00, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30 p. m.; "The Cry of the World," 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books. Constable Lucas, "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

Vesper George School of Art, 42 St. Botolph—Exhibition of students' work. May 29-June 4.

J. H. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibitions of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Quincy Art League neCter, 37 Saville Row, Quincy—Exhibition of arts and crafts.

Fine Arts Studio, 27 Garrison Street—Exhibition by students of the Art Department of Boston University. May 29, 31, June 1 and 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free. Closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Scherree Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1.30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including productions of works of two Eighteenth Century masters of Japanese color prints—Hokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Kosan and Shosan. Other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones; sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibitions of books (Treasure Room); Camera Club exhibition (Exhibition Room); school project exhibition (Children's Room). All exhibitions through June 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits in oils and water colors by Boston Common during the war period, by Emma Carlsund. Through June 2.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Costume plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackermann's and other nineteenth century magazines. Exhibition in the Art Room. Through June.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Members' exhibition of water colors. Through June 3.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Exhibition of French moderns.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Reproductions of paintings. Water colors by Katharine H. Sturgis. Through June 3.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of fifteenth to seventeenth century masters' drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna.

The Architects' Shop, 19 Bromfield Street—General exhibition of arts and crafts by architects and draftsmen of Boston.

W. J. Gardner Galleries, 381 Boylston Street—An exhibition of mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General spring members' exhibition. Through June 10.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Water color drawings of birds, by Charles E. Heil.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition of hand-wrought silver and the methods of its fashioning, by Arthur J. Stone. Throughout June 10.

Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street—Portrait drawings by Emily Hall Barnard. Through June 3.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—New England landscape paintings by Charles H. Davis and Marian P. Sloane. Through June 10.

Events Wednesday

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Annual meetings, clubhouse, 10; election of officers, 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.; luncheon, 12.

Exhibition, Domestic Art Department, School of Domestic Science, Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 3 to 5.

Garden fête, benefit Maine Relief Fund, estate of Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, 222 Prince Street, Jamaica Plain, 2 to 5:30.

Harvard University: William Lowell Putnam Memorial lecture, by Prof. Tullio Levi-Civita of University of Rome on "The Theory of Adiabatic Invariants." Sever 24, 4; astronomical colloquium, reports on current observatory researches on "Problems of Galactic Structure," Harvard College Observatory, Building D, 2.

Recital by Miss Hazen Hooper, graduate of Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 11:30.

Emerson College Commencement week: Meeting, alumni association, Hotel Lenox, 12; alumni luncheon, 1.

Open house and garden, benefit Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, estate of Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, 22 Larch Road, Cambridge, 4 to 6.

University Club: University Club golf outing, Unicorn Country Club, all day; meeting, Women's Auxiliary to the British Charitable Society, 2; luncheon, Perry Kindergarten School, 1:30.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, speaker Prof. Melvin T. Copeland, on "Inflation: Why and How?" Boston City Club, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: lecture on "The Trees of Olmstead Park," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 11 and 2:30; meeting, Clipping Club, 3.

Music Patrons to Meet May 31

A meeting of patrons for the music festival to be given by the Fabien Sevitzky Ensembles on June 25, at Dean Field, Brookline, will be held on May 31 at 1 Arlington Street, Boston, at 10 a. m. The music festival, which will be under the direction of Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, will be presented in conjunction with the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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'Batter Up' Once More the Cry All Over Boston's Park System

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"STRIKE ONE!"

"Play ball!—Batter up!"

These words are being repeated oft and again nowadays as the Boston Park Department baseball leagues, with 570-odd teams and a membership of more than 13,000 boys and men, begin their sixth season. Few people realize as they witness daily and nightly games throughout the park system the excellently developed organization which makes the functioning of this network of teams possible.

The leagues are divided into four major groups: the Freshmen (for boys under 14) the Western Conference (14 to 16); the Eastern Conference (16 to 18); and the Varsity group, which includes those 18 and over. There are about 25 leagues at the present time, with an average of eight teams to a league. Baseballs, bats and catchers' equipments are supplied by the city for players under 18.

The season is divided into two seven-week periods, the winners of each period playing for the championship in its division. Finals are held at Fenway Park and Braves Field, giving an added luster to the championship contest. A banquet, attended by many of the boys as well as baseball notables, at which individual and team prizes are awarded, brings the season to a close.

From a little building in the Fenway, administration of the city-wide network is handled by Mr. William M. Mullen, director of the Boston Park Department athletics, and his staff of assistants.

No Charge Connected

In explaining the workings of the baseball leagues, Mr. Mullen said that the only requirement was that boys be residents of Boston or employed within the city limits. There is no charge connected with the program.

"Under our system, everyone works through a central clearing house, whereas formerly what leagues were in existence, were usually disorganized," explained Mr. Mullen. "With Bob Quinn, former president of the Red Sox, as president of the park leagues and Tom Connolly, umpire-in-chief of the American League, as head of umpires, the organization has received national recognition."

Mr. Mullen also told of the umpire school conducted last season in order that this end of the program should be of a uniform nature. The school lasted six weeks, at the end of which an examination was held. Only those who passed are allowed to umpire. The department now has 286 umpires constantly on call, who receive from $1 to $3 for each game. The umpires are paid for by the department except in the case of the industrial leagues.

Fame of the school is witnessed by the fact that Mr. Mullen received a letter from a man in Nevada asking whether it offered a correspondence course.

"We have very few protests on decisions as a result of this move," said Mr. Mullen. "Only in one case was an umpire proven wrong. Whenever a question on rules comes up which needs authoritative settlement, I get in touch with Mr. Connolly and of course his decision settles the matter to everybody's satisfaction.

Schedule Worked Out

"There are no fights for playgrounds nowadays," Mr. Mullen continued. "The schedules are all worked out at the beginning of the season and the youngsters have the same rights to the use of fields as the older boys and men. A uniform set of rules applies throughout the leagues and the program has grown to such an extent that the players know that if they don't live up to the regulations there are always teams ready to step into their places."

Among the older boys there are two main divisions: the Independent leagues, made up of the best players available; and the Industrial, whose players must be employees of the companies they represent.

"The system is no miracle," the director declared. "In fact, it takes plenty of hard work to keep the wheels running smoothly. We try to develop the idea of personal contact, so that any boy who has a complaint can have an open hearing."

Mr. Mullen has found one of the greatest features of the work to be "the chance to help the kids." He has been made honorary member of numerous clubs. Schools are now beginning to realize the value of the program. Furthermore, boys who have been members of the league teams have come to Mr. Mullen for recommendations when looking for jobs.

One of the high lights of the program is the equal distribution of fields, according to the director. In fact it is the equality of rights, of regulations and management in general, which play a most important part in this development of sandlot baseball into a well organized sport—a sport which furnishes healthy activity for all who care to participate.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with some showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; moderate east to south winds.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight; cooler in west portion Tuesday.

Maine: Showers tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southeast and south winds, probably shifting to west Tuesday over south portion and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Monday and probably Tuesday, generally fair middle of week, showers again Friday or Saturday; temperature above normal first part, cooler Wednesday, slightly warmer by Saturday in interior.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	70	Montreal	58	60
Bismarck	50	66	Nantucket	58	68
Boston	56	66	New Orleans	76	90
Buffalo	66	66	New York	62	78
Calgary	48	66	Norfolk, Va.	78	82
Charleston	82	92	North Platte	46	68
Chicago	58	70	Philadelphia	72	78
Cincinnati	66	82	Phoenix, Ariz.	68	104
Denver	48	68	Pittsburgh	64	78
Eastport, Me.	46	50	Portland, Me.	58	60
Hatteras	78	78	Raleigh	78	86
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. May 28	74	78	St. Louis	62	78
			St. Paul	52	74
Helena, Mont.	46	68	Salt Lake City	48	70
Huron, S. D.	54	70	San Francisco	52	78
Jacksonville	78	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	52	90
Kansas City	58	70	Seattle	54	72
Key West	78	86	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	56	70	Washington	70	80
Memphis	70	84	Wichita, Kan.	56	72
Miami, Fla.	74	84	Williston, N.D.	52	80

A—9 a. m. May 29.
B—Maximum May 28.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:39 p. m., Tuesday 3:46 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:41 p. m.

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Boston Trade Group Urges Local Buying

Appealing to large national corporations who have consolidated their purchases for all branches in one central agency, outside of New England, to return to their former policy of purchasing materials and equipment used in New England, from New England manufacturers and suppliers, Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, urges coöperation to help restore business and employment.

Sales of New England concerns have been seriously affected by the centralized buying program, he states, and a considerable number of persons have lost employment. In a letter to the heads of several such corporations, Mr. Snyder says the Boston Chamber realizes that substantial economies can be exercised by large central purchasing bureaus, but "I wonder if you will not agree that there is some justification for protest on the part of local suppliers who have been deprived of a great deal of business by changes in the purchasing practices of their former customers.

"From the larger viewpoint of general community welfare, I feel constrained to appeal to you and to ask your earnest coöperation to the end that the largest feasible proportion of materials and equipment used locally be purchased from local manufacturers and suppliers."

Bostonians Take 'Hop' In Fastest Airplane

Flown by Mr. Warren D. Williams, one of the seven "million-mile" pilots in the United States, a Boeing high-speed multi-motored transport plane of the United Air Lines landed in Boston yesterday to become the center of attraction at the second 1933 Boston Sportsman Pilots' Air Meet held at the East Boston Airport.

The plane flew from Newark, N. J., to Boston in one hour and 15 minutes in the face of a strong wind. More than 150 persons, including Mayor James M. Curley, Mr. Edmund L. Dolan, city treasurer, newspaper men, and others, were taken for "hops" in the gigantic low-winged monoplane, said to be the fastest multi-motored transport plane in the world. It is on a nation-wide tour for the United Air Lines, which has ordered 60 of these planes for use on various schedules. The meet yesterday included an airplane stunt show, a "dog fight" between Lieut. Crocker Snow and Mr. Hazen Bean, and several other features.

At the Pops

Tonight—Artists' Night

"At the Exhibition," March ... Fahrbach
"Benvenuto Cellini," Overture ... Berlioz
Nocturne: "Nuages" ... Debussy
"La Bohème," Fantasia ... Puccini
"Pictures at an Exhibition," Suite ... Moussorgsky-Ravel
Konzertstück ... Weber
Piano Solo: J. M. Sanromá
"Artist's Life," Waltz ... Strauss
"Why Do You Smile, Mona Lisa" ... Stolz
"La Gioconda": Ballet of the Hours ... Ponchielli

Tuesday Night

"Stars and Stripes Forever" ... Sousa
"Light Cavalry," Overture ... Suppé
"Dubinushka," Russian Folk Song, Arranged by Agide Jacchia
"Peer Gynt," Suite ... Grieg
"España," Rhapsody ... Chabrier
"Ave Maria" ... Schubert-Wilhelmj
"Marche Slave" ... Tchaikovsky
"Danube Waves," Waltz ... Ivanovici
"Sheep and Goat" (Walkin' to the Pasture) ... Guion
American Fantasy ... Herbert

Harvard Student Wins Essay Prize of $500

For his thesis on "The Bishops of James the First," Mr. Albert J. Lynd of Oakland, Calif., was awarded first prize of $500 in the Bowdoin Prize contest for English essays at Harvard College. Mr. Lynd came to Harvard from the Potter School, San Francisco, in 1928. As a freshman he was assistant to Prof. Charles T. Copeland and as a sophomore he was secretary of the Harvard Union. He left school temporarily in 1930, returning as a junior last fall to complete work for his bachelor's degree.

The Bowdoin Prizes of $500, $300 and $100 are awarded annually for the best English essays submitted under 8000 words. They were established in 1745 by Gov. James Bowdoin and increased in 1901 by Mr. George S. Bowdoin. Winners of the second and third prizes were not announced.

Alleged Kidnaper Sent to Bridgewater

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., May 29 (AP)—Kenneth Buck, 28, is under observation in the Bridgewater hospital for the criminally insane today as the State went ahead with its preparations for trying him on charges of kidnaping and extortion in connection with the abduction of Margaret (Peggy) McMath.

Buck was taken to the hospital from the county jail in Barnstable yesterday after he became violent in his cell. Sheriff Lauchlan Crocker of Barnstable County said Buck had been acting strangely of late and that he believed it best to move the prisoner to the hospital, where he would receive the proper attention.

District Attorney William C. Crossley of Fall River, who had been prominent in the investigation of the abduction of the 10-year-old Harwichport child who was taken from school on May 2, said the State would proceed with its plans to try Kenneth Buck and his brother Cyril, on June 12, the date set at their Superior Court arraignment which followed indictments.

Dr. Fuess Is Elected Headmaster at Andover

ANDOVER, Mass., May 29 (AP)—Election of Dr. Claude Moore Fuess as headmaster of Phillips Academy was announced here today. Dr. Fuess, a graduate of Amherst College, is a nationally known biographer.

He has served as instructor in English on the Ammi Wright Lancashire Foundation at Phillips Academy and has been a member of the faculty since 1908. He succeeds Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, who resigned Jan. 15.

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The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Ishii Will Seek Bar to Boycott In London Parley

China Sought to Starve Japan, Says Delegate to World Conclave

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—Effective action to remove trade barriers that prevent the free flow of commerce necessary to full restoration of economic prosperity must include an arrangement that will curb the boycott, in the opinion of Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, head of the Japanese delegation to the world economic parley in London.

Viscount Ishii and Mr. Eigo Fukai, vice-president of the Bank of Japan arrived here from Washington after their conversations with President Roosevelt, which were a prelude to the London conference.

Viscount Ishii said: "There are really two kinds of boycotts. If we grant that there is a sense of union or accord not to buy the goods of certain countries, that is one thing; but the boycott that has been directed against Japan by the Chinese was quite another thing. It was not really a boycott. They . . . said they were going to sever completely economic and commercial relations with Japan with the object of starving the Japanese people."

Viscount Ishii said that he was giving the question of dealing with this type of boycott serious thought and he hoped he would be in a position to bring it before the powers when they met in London. He said he expected to take up the subject with the government in Tokyo. He pledged Japan's whole-hearted cooperation with the powers in the London conference, but refused to amplify the communiqué issued by President Roosevelt and himself following their Washington conversations.

The Japanese delegates, with their financial and economic experts, intend to leave here June 2 on board the steamship Olympic, of the White Star Line, for Southampton. An elaborate series of entertainments have been arranged in their honor while they are in New York.

Beer Problem Put Right Up to Voter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—"Beer will not settle the liquor question. The whole thing must be acted on at the polls when you elect your legislators," Gov. Eugene Talmadge told the Georgia County and Peace Officers' Association meeting here.

"When the people have spoken at the ballot box, their representatives should follow them in their vote when the assembly meets again," he said. The convention had passed a resolution insisting on the legal sale of beer immediately, but the Governor declared there was no necessity for hurry.

"This 3.2 stuff, I've been told," the Governor added, "means three bottles of brew and two bottles of carbonate of soda. Since coming to Augusta you have had 3.2 beer on sale freely and plenty of liquor too. Beer does not satisfy people in Georgia and you know it."

German Fascists Win in Danzig

(Continued from Page 1)

among their opponents and in Poland that these undertakings will not be observed.

When the Hitlerites made their spectacular gains in Germany last winter, they immediately suspended the Constitution. If they try to do the same in Danzig, however, they are brought face to face with the League which has guaranteed the Danzig Constitution under Article 103 of the Treaty of Versailles.

Similarly in accordance with a resolution of the League Council dated June 22, 1921, Poland claims the right to keep order in Danzig if the "local police forces are insufficient" and if invited to do so by the League High Commissioner.

Consequently any attempt by the National Socialists to go behind the Constitution is held to be the concern of the whole League and any disorders arising out of political strife between the National Socialists and their opponents gives Poland an opportunity to step in and keep the peace.

Provisions of Charter

The Danzig Constitution, which was drawn up in 1922 by representatives of the Free City in conjunction with the League High Commissioner, is fully democratic. It lays down that "the sovereign power in the state shall be vested in the people," and provides for a Popular Assembly of 120 deputies, "elected by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage by all citizens of either sex over 20 years of age in accordance with the principles of proportional representation."

The second chamber, called the Senate, consists of 20 members. This body "is the highest authority in the land," and is responsible "for the safety and common welfare of the state and all its nationals within the limits of the Constitution and the law."

Amendments to the Constitution, a significant clause runs, "can only come into force after they have been communicated to the League of Nations and after the League has stated that it has no objection to these amendments."

Hitler Appeals for Unity

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 29—A striking appeal for unity for all Germans, whether at home or abroad, was made by the Reich's Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, in his radiocast address from Munich to the German electorate of Danzig Saturday night. "Just as strongly as we reject the idea of compelling other peoples to become Germans," Herr Hitler said, "so with equal energy we will protect ourselves against all attempts to separate Germans from their kith and kin." His address is believed here to have materially contributed to the striking National Socialist victory at yesterday's Danzig polls.

Eight States Vote To Repeal Dry Law

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Voters of eight sovereign states yesterday stood recorded as overwhelmingly in favor of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment, while eight more states prepared to signify their feeling toward prohibition before the next month is out.

Tabulators compiling the ballots cast Saturday in Delaware and Nevada yesterday found the East and West sectors had joined in piling up large majorities against the prohibition amendment. In Delaware a completed unofficial compilation showed a vote of 45,396 against 13,236 for candidates standing for repeal.

In Nevada the nearly completed tabulation indicated that not a single prohibitionist candidate would appear in the county conventions to be held next month, to oppose the 600 repeal delegates chosen. By Nov. 7 a total of 32 states will have made known their intentions toward the amendment to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Ratification by 36 states is necessary for repeal. The states to vote before the end of June and the dates for casting ballots are Illinois, June 5. Indiana, June 6, Massachusetts, June 13, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Iowa, June 20, California and West Virginia, June 27.

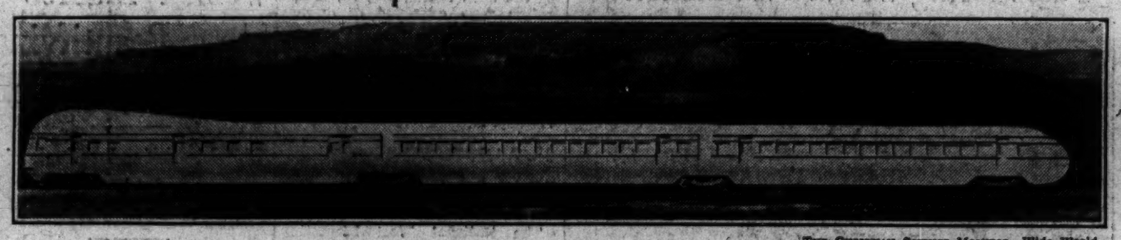
Government Asks Court To Settle Island Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 29—The United States Government has moved to purchase historic Jamestown Island, "Cradle of the Republic," six miles from here, by instituting condemnation proceedings in the District Court at Norfolk. The island is a portion of the Colonial National Monument, which includes also Williamsburg and the battlefield area of Yorktown.

The defendant in the case is the Edward E. Barney Estate, represented by Louis E. Barney, son of Mrs. Mary E. Barney, widow, of Dayton, O. The Barneys have owned the island for over 40 years, paying for it, as court records show, less than $15,000. The Government has been unable to conclude a purchase bargain because of the price asked for the famous site of the first permanent English settlement in the New World. Rumor has it that $1,000,000 is demanded.

New Speed Train Built Like an Eel



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

UNION PACIFIC'S NEW YU UNIT

It Is Built Extremely Streamlined, With Only Four Wheel-Trucks, and Rides Like a "Straight Eight."

This is the new motorized so-called tubular train of the railroad that is expected to make a sustained speed of 90 miles an hour and a top of 110.

Curb on Excess Wins Popularity For Hitler Rule

Move for Renaming of Streets by Fascists Gets Setback

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Almost all Germans, whether supporting or opposing Chancellor Adolf Hitler's policy in general, have been much pleased by the sane, tactful way in which he has officially banned some of those excrescences which are thrown up with every revolution.

At one time it seemed as if Germany would pass through the experience of many central European towns after the last war and have most of its streets renamed. Some of Herr Hitler's more enthusiastic followers would have liked to have seen streets named after the Chancellor and other National Socialist leaders everywhere, but he interfered and wisely suggested that, with the exception of thoroughfares named after some of the Marxist leaders, things should be left as they are. Each generation, declared the Chancellor, should honor the works of the past and give its own names only to its own achievements. Thus, Friedrich Ebertstrasse, named after the first President of the Republic who was a Social Democrat, remains unaltered.

The Platz der Republik, however, has been renamed Koenigsplatz and Reichkanzlerplatz now bears the appellation of Adolf Hitler Platz.

A revolution also throws up a great deal of "Kitsch"—"pseudo art"—which shows itself in the form of "Hitler bonbons," "Bismarck mugs" and the like. An effort has been made to reduce this kind of thing to a minimum, so preventing the circulation of objects of questionable taste.

Herr Hitler recently refused to accept an honorary degree from the Stuttgart Technical High School indicating disapproval of the widespread granting of honorary academic titles.

North Carolina Buys Cans and Fruit Jars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The state division of purchase and contract has called for bids on what one of the officials there facetiously termed "enough food for all the goats in North Carolina"—2,000,000 tin cans.

But they will not be fed to goats. They will be used during the summer for preserving fruits and vegetables to be distributed in connection with relief work. Six hundred thousand two-quart fruit jars also will be purchased.

Iowa Farmers Jailed For Threatening Judge

LE MARS, Iowa, May 29 (AP)—Six men received one-year suspended sentences and three of them received additional terms in the county jail Saturday for their part in the abduction and threatened hanging of Judge C. C. Bradley on April 27.

Judge Bradley was dragged from his bench by farmers and threatened with hanging unless he swore to uphold the constitutionality of the new mortgage moratorium laws in cases pending before him. The defendants were assessed court costs by Judge Earl Peters and appeals bonds were fixed at $1000. The men were paroled to Sheriff Ralph Rippey on the suspended sentences. The six pleaded guilty to the charges.

Post-Office Receipts Increase in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Reflecting the improved business conditions, post-office receipts here for April, 1933, were $292,574.91, as compared with $266,447.66 for last year, Postmaster E. K. Large has revealed. This is the largest gain shown in postal receipts for months now.

"April's gain," Mr. Large said, "is the greatest we have had in some time and is largely attributed to an increase in general business. Postal receipts always increase when business conditions improve."

Austria to Limit German Imports And Delay Debts

Step Follows Reich's Action in Practically Boycotting Travel to Austria

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, May 29—The fee of 1000 marks, about $250, which the Berlin Government has imposed on every subject of the Reich visiting Austria, thus effecting a complete German boycott on Austrian summer resorts, is the most important in a chain of events intensifying the strained relations between these two Teutonic states.

Germans constitute nearly half of Austria's tourist traffic. As a reprisal for cutting off this source of revenue it is stated in official circles here that the Austrian Government will reduce imports from Germany to a minimum and suspend payment on current obligations. Since Austria annually sends the Reich much larger sums than German tourists and German importers expend here, this partial closing of the Austro-German boundary is said to be more detrimental to Germany than to Austria.

The German action is held not an economic measure, but an attempt by Berlin to interfere in the internal affairs of Austria and bring about overthrow of the Vienna government as preparation for Anschluss.

The National Socialist Party here is directed from Berlin and by its activity it enables Herr Adolf Hitler to play an exceedingly important rôle in Austrian politics. A striking instance of the campaign which the National Socialists are waging against the Dollfuss régime was vehement combat in the University of Vienna where Hitlerist students are charged with breaking up a Roman Catholic students' celebration of their "war heroes' day. Police halted the riot and the university was temporarily closed.

Such instances strengthen the Government's determination to impose order and preserve the independence of the Austrian republic. The Cabinet has taken the dynamite outrage at Bruck as occasion for outlawing the Communist Party. A special decree has virtually suspended activity of a supreme judicial body whose function it has been to pronoun e the constitutionality of governmental and parliamentary measures.

Thus for the moment Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss has assumed executive, legislative and juridical prerogatives, so as to exercise most of the power of an absolute dictator. It is reported he may use them to dissolve the National Socialist Party.

South Carolinians Doubt Validity of Bank Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's emergency banking act, passed by the 1933 General Assembly, is to be tested for its constitutionality in the United States Supreme Court under an order signed by Chief Justice Eugene S. Blease of the South Carolina Supreme Court.

The case has been appealed to the highest court in the land by Mr. Hunter A. Gibbes, depositor in the Central Union Bank of Columbia, who holds that the South Carolina conservator act violates both the state and federal constitutions. The suit was originally brought in the state courts for the appointment of a receiver for the Central Union.

Natives of Papua In Schools Like To Quote Shakespeare

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Papuan natives are responding rapidly to education, according to Lady Murray (wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, Sir Hubert Murray) who was in Melbourne recently.

Lady Murray said that Commonwealth school inspectors who had examined the native schools in Papua stated that the native school standard was as high as the white.

"The Papuans," she said, "have literary ambitions. They love to quote Shakespeare—which they do with more pride than understanding. Some of them are being taught to handle electric machinery. They are very keen on flying, and are anxious to become pilots.

"In sport the natives are right up to date. They have given up fighting in favor of football and cricket.

"In spite of learning, engineering skill, or sporting ability, however, their greatest desire is to get a job in a shop."

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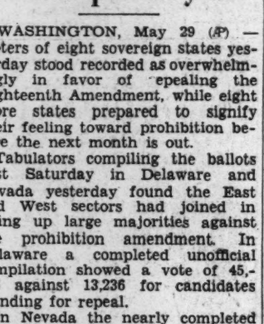
1. Johann Strauss Jr.
2. Emperor Shah Jahan.
3. Uruguay.
4. Polo.
5. "I thought it to be him" is correct.



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Tariffs to Stay Is Opinion Held By Salter Group

World Parley Expected to Redefine Most-Favored-Nation Clause

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 29—Redefinition of the most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties and not reduction of tariffs is expected to be the chief economic objective of the World Economic Conference, it transpired today when the sixth Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations opened here with Sir Arthur Salter in the chair.

The subject they are discussing is state and economic life, comprising most of the questions the London conference will deal with next month. Delegates come from a number of countries, including the United States, France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Denmark, and in the case of European representatives mainly hold semi-official positions.

Consequently when it was announced that their talks during the ensuing week are based on the assumption that "protection has come to stay," it was immediately apparent they did not expect the World Economic Conference to make any serious attempt to breach tariff walls, which are one of the biggest obstacles to revival of international trade.

Differences in Interpretation

The expert conference hopes by the end of the week to have a considered program to present to the the World Economic Conference as to how to reconcile conflicting interpretations of the most-favored-nation clause which are now current. It is also investigating whether exceptions to a most-favored-nation treaty are permissible, such as, for instance, the Ottawa agreements, the proposed Danubian preference between Little Entente states and the "Baltic clause," which states that that part of the world will insert in their commercial treaties a section giving special favors to trade between themselves and Russia.

A further issue to be dealt with under the same head is whether the method of regulating imports by quotas is compatible with most-favored-nation treatment.

Permanent Basis Sought

Defining the objective of the conference, Sir Arthur said he hoped it would set itself to consider a permanent framework of a new order for the world rather than temporary devices which the World Economic Conference must introduce "to jerk the world from its present crisis." The world, he said, had now entered a period of "illimitable practical abundance."

The inescapable lack which characterized previous epochs has ended, he said. As far as the world fails to make use of the abundance which is now within its reach it will be through failure of its own power to organize and distribute its realizable resources.

In his view, there are two great issues—first, the whole competitive system has to be transformed; second, the world has to decide whether it wants an era of expanding world trade or "separate, closed, possibly hostile, economic units." The World Economic Conference represents, he declared, impressively, the "greatest efforts, perhaps the last efforts, to repair the structure of the present economic system on a world basis."

Rare Giant Sable Antelope Reaches Harvard Museum

Acquisition of one of the rarest animals in the world, the giant sable antelope from Angola, West Africa, was announced today by the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The accession regarded as one of the most important additions in recent years to the museum's collection of rare animals from remote parts of the world.

The sable antelope, claiming kinship with the elands, bongos, kudus, bushbucks, Cape oryx, and roan antelope, is considered by zoölogists the most beautiful of all antelopes. It is a large ruminant with long cylindrical horns, hairy face, and long tufted tail. Its color is pure glossy black except for facial markings and white underparts.

The species is fast approaching extinction, according to museum officials, and is now found only in a strip of country some 30 by 100 miles in the interior of Portugese Angola, which lies south of the Belgian Congo in West Equatorial Africa. No one is allowed to shoot the animals without special government permission, but recent reports indicate that native hunters and local traders, as well as lions and wild dogs, have practically exterminated them. Like nearly all antelopes, the sable variety has small means of defense, trusting to agility and fleetness for safety.

Harvard's specimen, acquired from Mr. Prentiss Gray of New York City, has horns 59 inches in length, within five inches of the longest known. Mounting was made possible by the generosity of Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt Jr. of St. Louis, Mo.

Restriction Urged For Tax Measure

The importance of restricting money received from the State under the proposed omnibus taxation bill, so that it will relieve the property tax and not be used for new expenditures, was stressed by Mr. C. D. A. Grasse, of Lowell, chairman of the executive committee of the Local Taxpayers' Association of Massachusetts. Unless the final scheme definitely ties down the distribution of money so that it will relieve the property tax and cannot be used for new expenditures, it will be full of danger and should be opposed, the report of the committee says.

The bill, which will be debated at Thursday's session of the House of Representatives, would distribute about $30,000,000 among cities and towns of the State, and should result, its sponsors claim, in an immediate reduction in real estate taxes.

In commenting on this the Local Taxpayers' Association points out that unless these grants are wisely employed the tax rate will jump up again the following year, especially when cities and towns start paying back these grants with interest.

Taxpayers Told to Get At Local Relief First

Concentration upon the problems of local relief administration was urged upon the 230 taxpayers' associations now functioning in New England by Mr. John F. Tinsley of Worcester, chairman of the community development committee of the New England Council, today.

Study of welfare administration was suggested by Mr. Tinsley as an important part of the work of the taxpayers' associations at the present time. The suggestion was made that welfare labor be used on projects which will provide permanent returns to the taxpayer for the money expended for relief and at the same time improve the morale of the unemployed. Intensive drives for membership and continuous publicity programs were also recommended as part of the summer program of local taxpayers' organizations.

Yale Appoints Eaton To Teach Dramatics

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29 (AP)—Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton, dramatic critic and playwright, has been appointed to succeed Prof. George Pierce Baker as teacher of the "Drama 47" course in playwriting at Yale, President James Rowland Angell announced last night.

After leaving Harvard, Mr. Eaton was a member of the dramatic department of the New York Tribune, and later dramatic critic for the New York Sun. He has taught at Columbia University, the Cambridge School of Drama and the University of Miami, and will give a series of lectures this week at the University of Iowa. He is secretary of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

New Steamship Line Formed

A new steamship line is launching a program of regular service between Boston, New York and Pacific coast ports. Steamers of the Weyerhauser Timber Company are to be used by the new line, known as the Pacific Coast Direct Line, with agents in New York and Boston. First sailing from Boston is to be the Heffron, which will start loading cargo the latter part of June, to be followed by sailings every three weeks.

Conservatory Recital, June 1

Miss Hazel Sauer Tompers, who graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in 1927, will present a pianoforte recital in Brown Hall on June 1 at 8:15. Her program will include selections from Schumann, Chopin, Szymanowski and Dohnanyi.

Fast Moving Toward Extinction

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GIANT SABLE ANTELOPE, GIFT TO HARVARD MUSEUM

Untermyer Backs Charges by Pecora In Senate Hearing

Urges Laws to Bind Morgan and Wall Street to Code in Pujo Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—Responsibility for the continuation of faulty practices in the American banking system, now under investigation in Washington, rests primarily with Congress and it should act energetically to curb these abuses, in the opinion of Mr. Samuel Untermyer, lawyer and chief counsel to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, known as the Pujo Committee, in its "money trust" investigation in 1912 and 1913.

In a statement given out here yesterday, Mr. Untermyer strongly championed Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel to the Senate banking committee conducting the present investigation, declaring that Mr. Pecora was "doing his duty in a just cause." At the same time he urged enactment by Congress of measures recommended by the Pujo Committee for federal regulation of stock exchanges, clearing house associations and private bankers engaged in interstate business, and declared for reinstatement of the law on interlocking directorates in its original form "in order to end the Morgan domination of railroads."

Clearing House Law Need

Mr. Untermyer declared that he had "talked so much, in and out of season," about this regulation that he had "grown tired of ears that hear not and eyes that refuse to see." Arguments that apply to stock exchange regulation apply with equal force to the "unincorporated and unregulated clearing house associations throughout the country and especially in New York City," he held.

"There are 20 banks in the New York City Association, but in point of fact, the association is dominated by five or six Morgan-controlled banks, in whose hands rests the fate of all non-clearing house banks in the city," he continued. "It is they who pronounce the verdict of life or death. I have seen them perform the operation in the most ruthless fashion. The recent case of the Harriman bank is a fair illustration.

"Instance after instance can be cited of abuses by the Clearing House Association of its unrestricted powers over the banks that clear through members of the association and are absolutely dependent upon these clearance privileges."

Mr. Untermyer held that the "exposures have barely begun."

"Not even the surface has been scratched," he declared. "When Mr. Pecora 'goes through,' which I am sure he will, the public will at last be able to understand one of the far-flung ramifications of the money power. That will be a distinct gain and protection. The rest must be measured by legislation."

Dickens' Characters To Dedicate Room

Famous characters from the pages of Dickens' novels will greet visitors at the reception dedicating the Dickens Room in the Parker House to be held on June 2 from 3 to 5 p. m. Members of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, dressed in costume, will represent the various characters.

Prominent persons from Boston literary, art and social circles, as well as Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mayor James M. Curley have been invited to attend the ceremony, which will be conducted by the Dickens Fellowship. Mrs. DeForest Danielson, who, when a little girl, went to the Dickens Room in the old Parker House and presented a bouquet of flowers to the great author and received a kiss in return, will be one of the honored guests.

Pioneering Oil Ship Arrives at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—One of the first tank steamers to carry oil, used in soap manufacture, in bulk as cargo and a pioneer in solving this type of oil transportation, the tanker Wilhelmine recently arrrived in Toronto from Liverpool with a cargo of peanut and coconut oils.

Built at Walker-on-Tyne 45 years ago, the Wilhelmine is the third oldest tanker in the world. The trip of about 4000 miles was made without incident by this craft which is only about 245 feet in length. To get up the Lachine Canal, however, the elliptical stern had to be cut off, and a false stern put on.

Capt. Edmund F. Hansen of Hamburg, Germany, master of the tanker, expects to make about eight trips between Toronto and Liverpool during the season.

Herriot Reports Washington Parley

PARIS, May 29 (AP)—M. Edouard Herriot, who served as France's special envoy for President Roosevelt's economic discussions in Washington, declared before the Chamber of Deputies today that the President desired three truces—on tariffs, debts and armaments.

M. Herriot informed Premier Edouard Daladier that Mr. Roosevelt had insisted on payment of the $19,000,000 war debt interest defaulted by France last December before negotiations could be opened on the entire debt question. A full report on his Washington discussions was made by M. Herriot. The Chamber was packed.

Premier Daladier revealed that a request for a moratorium on the $40,000,000 debt payment due June 15 and for revision negotiations had been included in the instructions to M. Herriot before he went to Washington. These points were advanced by France as conditions to the payment of the installment due last December.

Boston Chamber Head Would Levy Sales Tax

Placing the Boston Chamber of Commerce on record as favoring the general commodity sales tax as "the most equitable in its application, the most certain in its yield and the least likely to disturb the economic structure of the country in these times," Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, urges Massachusetts senators in Congress to support the measure that was defeated in the national House of Representatives last Friday.

The sales tax would be so slight as applied to the individual family as to be almost unidentifiable in actual practice, he said. "We find general sentiment in Boston strongly supports this opinion."

Ryan Urges Campaign For Automobile Safety

The absolute necessity of automobile safety campaigns and required car inspections was emphasized during the last week, according to Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, when 18 persons were fatally injured in automobile accidents during the week ending May 26.

This total exceeds by six that of the preceding week and by five that of the corresponding week in 1932. Mr. Ryan pointed out that in the country as a whole there has been a 10 per cent reduction in automobile fatalities, while in Massachusetts the total has increased 14 per cent. During the week ending May 26, 73 operators were convicted of driving under the influence of liquor. Licenses or registrations suspended or revoked, totaled 1497 or 161 less than in the corresponding period in 1932.

Wool Marketing Coöperation Found In Good Position

The National Wool Marketing Corporation, set up by the Hoover Administration as part of its Federal Farm Board activities and continued by President Roosevelt as the selling agency for Regional Credit Corporations and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, "is at this time in the best position since its organization to serve the wool-growing industry of the United States with promptness and efficiency," according to Mr. Matt Staff of the Boston headquarters of the National.

Mr. Staff, who is now touring the western wool states to solicit shearings to be handled by the National, said that the organization is ready to take care of a large amount of wool in addition to that of its regular members, in that it is starting the season with no old wool carryover.

Discussing the strong upward trend of wool prices, Mr. Staff pointed out that "the activity we are now experiencing has had few comparable periods in the history of the American wool trade." Prices, he continued, have advanced so fast as to upset the calculations of some of the most seasoned operators.

Early bought wool has gradually moved into manufacturing channels at large profits, the National officer declared, and new wool sold by the organization to date has netted its grower customers nearly twice the money obtainable for their clips at shipping time.

Michigan Masons Place Dignity Ahead of Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., May 29—The dignity of Michigan Masonry was preserved this week when it was ruled that 3.2 beer may not be sold on any property owned by a Masonic lodge in this State.

The ruling was made by Grand Master Louis E. Anderson at the annual convention of Michigan Masons. Dr. George A. Ferguson of Cedar Springs was elevated to the Grand Mastership.

Gov. Cross to Deliver Address at Harvard

Choice of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, former dean of the Yale Graduate School, as Phi Beta Kappa orator at Harvard College during commencement week was announced at University Hall today.

The poet will be Mr. Archibald MacLeish of Farmington, Conn., winner of this year's Pulitzer Prize for his book of verse, "Conquistador." Both men are graduates of Yale, Mr. MacLeish of the class of 1915 and Governor Cross, 1885. The exercises of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa will be held in Sanders Theater on Monday, June 19, at 11:30 o'clock. They will be open to the public.

Women Indorse Town Beautifying By Welfare Men

Would Afford Work in Place of Aid in Many Communities

Unemployment relief in a new form is provided in a program announced today. The project has been developed by Mrs. D. M. Goodridge, chairman of the New England Council's Coöperating Committee on Highway and Community Beautification, in conference with Mrs. E. H. Whitney, president of the New England Conference of State Federation of Women's Clubs and the presidents of six state federations.

It is estimated that if each community group to which the program has been submitted were to put it into operation, several thousand men now receiving welfare aid from New England cities and towns could be put to work.

The steps suggested, which necessitate no expense to local women's clubs, are, briefly, selecting a small committee by local women's clubs or garden clubs to arrange with the local welfare department for the requisite number of men to be assigned to a beautification project; appointing some landscape gardener, civil engineer or architect who will volunteer his services, to draw the landscape plans; choosing a suitable plot of ground; collecting from nurserymen, seed stores, florists and private gardeners seeds, bulbs, trees and so forth as donations; complete clearing, grading, or terracing; planting the plot; and constant supervision by the committee from the women's garden clubs.

If there is no gardener, engineer or architect, whose services are available, plans may be obtained by writing to Mrs. Goodridge, care of the New England Council, Statler Building, Boston.

It has been suggested that the beautification project be carried out in the form of an artistic gateway to a town or city—an achievement which would afford a favorable first impression to the visitor. Other suggestions include the taking over of land adjacent to church property, public buildings and hotel property.

Communities which cannot afford professional advice on the kind of seed, bulb, flower or shrub to utilize should communicate with the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Some of the results expected by the New England Council are the improved morale of welfare recipients; exemplary and efficient use of welfare labor; and specific accomplishments on the part of local clubs.

Maritime Head Opposes Waterway Work Transfer

Transfer of the rivers and harbors work from the United States Army Engineers to the Department of the Interior, as proposed in the reorganization plan of governmental departments, is opposed by the maritime interests of New England, Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, informs President Roosevelt.

In a letter to the President, Mr. Davis said that such a change would result in "a great deal of confusion, delay and unnecessary cost," to the detriment of the commerce and industry of New England."

Canadian Drys Find Wet Revenues Fail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The sale of liquor has not been followed by better conditions of national treasuries, said Mrs. F. C. Ward, who presided over the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Toronto district W. C. T. U. held here recently. Repeal of prohibition in Finland had been sought on grounds of revenue. A year after the repeal, however, local taxes were from 10 to 30 per cent higher than in 1931. Temperance activity in several countries was reviewed.

Satisfaction was expressed at the action of those in favor of liquor in Ontario who have taken the question out of politics.

Regret at the United States beer law amendments was expressed in a resolution forwarded to Miss Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, W. C. T. U. world president. The hope of the Toronto branch that the Eighteenth Amendment will stand was also expressed.

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NEW YORK—Mrs. Laura Schmitt, 75 Central Park West.
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Chicago Writes Theme of Courage In Blaze of Light

World's Fair After Dark Draws on Colored Lights for Grand Effects

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 29 — Chicago's courageous effort, the Century of Progress, pointing to new ways in the future through brilliant achievements of the past, tasted its first success with a Saturday and Sunday attendance estimated at about half a million people.

Born during a period of depression and launched just as the business tide has slowly started to turn, it has successfully flung a challenge at bad times punctuated by a tremendous attendance in a city that has had more than its share of financial problems.

A new hope! That is the theme that pervades the exposition and runs out into the city's highways and byways. And nothing better symbolizes this than the flood of light which Arcturus aided in launching at 9:15 Saturday night.

Perhaps the northern lights were never more seriously challenged. Great fingers of color swept into the sky. One group stood still, spread like a huge fan made of colored flaming mist. And, as if seeking kindred spirits to share their glory, these tongues of brilliance played against the huge, intensely colored panels of the great modernistic structures that arise about the silver lagoons, sending forth new colors, with rippling waters picking them up for a final animated reflection.

From a distance the colors blended. Their areas became smaller, and finally it looked as though a huge blue white diamond had fallen like a meteor and was sending forth darting shafts of reds, blues and greens. And beneath this display the life of the exposition flowed, or rather galloped.

A night city of luminous color, with towers of deep shimmering blue rising high above one, with broad façades of orange and sapphire; with low lights to illumine pathways and high searchlight beams to paint the sky itself with light—that is the world's fair after dark.

Arcturus set this scene ablaze the first night, but without the star's aid, night after night, during the exposition, buildings will change from solid things of factory-made material into structures of color and shine, fantastic shapes reflecting themselves in a light-streaked lagoon.

After dark the long lagoon becomes the center of the exposition. It is not only that it is lively with gondolas, launches and other craft, but that the illumined buildings rise from its banks. From the Hall of Science with its broad Court of Honor one looks across the water to see among other glowing structures the dignified Federal Building, the gold lining of its white shafts shining, the elaborate Electric Building, with its reds and greens set off by a pastel-colored fountain, and an aureole of light made by 10 searchlight beams meeting overhead.

Far away, it seems, but still within the bounds of the exposition, searchlights play upon the sky, painting clouds with color, now in dispersed beams, now in a single united one. The effect of motion combined with color delights these crowds. In the distance large buildings look like mere spots of color in the night, but close they appear great planes of clear, soft tones. In daytime, it may be only a great quantity of orange paint, a glaring expanse of Paris green; at night it is pure, glowing color.

The midway with its hundreds of amusements was filled with gay, laughing throngs. The brilliantly lighted buildings looked down on an endless parade of visitors who exclaimed at the beauties of the night made possible by the latest conquest in the field of illumination. Inside the buildings a throng was absorbing its fill of exhibits on which months of efforts and ingenuity and hundreds of thousands of dollars had been spent in order that the world should be able to see what man had wrought during the last century.

Indeed, this same throng will have to return time and time again if it is to really absorb the full import of the exhibits, for this exposition is not to be done in a day or two or three. Perhaps a week of constant visiting might do it.

Turnstiles Clicking As 500,000 Attend Fair

(Continued from Page 1)

know that just behind the make-up is an ordinary face but why think about it?

Fun and Serious Exhibits

Once started this way the fun as well as the serious things of the exposition will be fully enjoyed. For there is much that is serious. One cannot look upon the tremendous progress made in the past century without thinking that the lot of mankind has been made much easier through invention.

But after walking the three and a half miles which is the length of the exposition and then the return trip with the numerous side trips thrown in one wishes that a couple more modern inventions like moving sidewalks or at least a concrete runway and a pair of roller skates for every visitor could be applied to the transportation problem. To be sure there are jinrikshas hauled not by coolies but by "smoothies," (we have that word used complimentarily straight from their classmates) from the Chicago universities, attractive young men in running shorts and jerseys. Other youngsters push wheel chairs, transportation either way being at the rate of one dollar an hour, of which the pusher gets 30 cents.

Unlike the Atlantic City wheel chairs, in which two and even three can squeeze, the astute concessionaires of the exposition have seen to it that chairs and jinrikshas will hold but one person each. Allowance is made for fairly "roomy" people but a second person has been barred by the nicest sort of close figuring.

Rich in 18th Century Architecture

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRICE HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Lower Freight Rates Asked by Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Public utility commissions and several farm organizations of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, the corner of the United States lying farthest from the big markets, have joined together, for economical reasons, to ask for extended reductions in freight rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission in a hearing in Washington.

Mr. Arthur M. Geary, a Portland attorney, will represent the three states before the commission. Mr Geary, on his way to Washington, recently stopped in Boise to confer with Idaho officials, growers and Grange representatives.

St. John's College Buys Two Old Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Two of the finest examples of colonial architecture in Maryland are now the property of St. John's College here, as a result of purchases made recently. One of them is Brice House; the other Pinkney House. Both will be open to visitors during St. John's 141st commencement exercises, which will begin on June 7.

Brice House, used now as a residence for faculty members, was built in 1745 and is held to have the richest architecture of any eighteenth century home in America. Its Chippendale carving is called by experts the finest in the country. The original owner, James Brice, is mentioned in Washington's diaries.

Pinkney House was the birthplace of William Pinckney, famous Revolutionary lawyer, and is now used as a student residence, occupied by a fraternity which has taken part in the task of restoring the colonial interior.

Place of Youth Cited In Economic Recovery

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29 (AP)—The responsibility of youth in social and economic rehabilitation was outlined yesterday before the graduating class of Oglethorpe University by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Bernard Baruch, noted financier.

The Governor and Mr. Baruch, war-time chairman of the industries board and adviser to President Wilson, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Paul Block, publisher, was awarded the degree of doctor of commercial science. Mr. Baruch declared the task of reconstruction is one belonging to youth and urged the graduates to join forces with President Roosevelt, who "is about to win his first battle of the Marne."

Insect Songsters Lift Voice in Japan As Nature Lovers Get Season's Pets

TOKYO, May 29—The "Singing Insect Season" officially opens in Japan yesterday.

Insect breeders have been busy for weeks preparing for the opening. One firm alone has millions of bugs ready for the stall vendors, who will set up their black and white checkered paper screens at the Fudo Temple festival this evening.

Emma-korogi, a species of cricket, with a voice like a miniature automobile siren, are quoted at 20 sen, about 5 cents, each; suzu-mushi or bell insects at 15 sen; matsu-mushi or pine insects at 20 sen; and the tiny insect called kantan at 60 sen.

A choice long-horn grasshopper costs 50 sen while a well-trained insect-frog may cost as much as about 20 yen or around $5. The insect-frog, called kajika, emits a strange noise which the Japanese describe as a "sweet-voiced croak. It looks like a miniature frog with webbed feet and a tiny ball tip on each toe. A well-trained specimen will sing at the bidding of his owner, who spends tedious hours blowing a tiny bamboo whistle which the insect eventually learns to imitate.

The custom of listening to singing insects dates back centuries and is typical of the Japanese love of nature which expresses itself in such festivals as that of moon-viewing, the cherry blossom season, and the viewing of red maple leaves in fall.

The insect season runs through the summer and reaches its height in early fall, when the sharp-voiced cicada has reached the prime of his vocal ability.

Thousands of children and their parents will visit the Fudo temple tonight to get their first insect pets for the year. The singers are confined in tiny and artistic cages of bamboo and induced by some means to set up a perfect babel of sound as soon as the stall vendors start crying their merits. They are fed on lettuce, cucumber and other vegetables and, if properly cared for, live merrily through the summer, to be set free in the fall on the festival of "Emancipation of Insects."

Later in the summer fireflies, in tiny cages, will be placed on sale and are highly prized by Japanese, who like to sit in the gardens in the evening and watch the phosphorescent gleam of their pets.

Montreal Employment Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Unemployment in Montreal is rapidly decreasing. For the first time since October, 1930, registration of unemployed at the city's wards offices is down. The official total for one week in May was 41,598, as compared with 44,508 in the first week of May, or a decrease of 2090 in one week.

Bill Stops Merger Of Canadian Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—The amalgamation of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway is prevented, not promoted by the report of the Duff Commission and railway bill, as adopted by the Dominion Parliament. This opinion was expressed by the Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Federal Minister of Railways, in an address here to members of the Macdonald Club.

This railway problem, one of the most serious faced by the present Government, is a heritage from previous administrations, he went on. The Canadian national debt of $1,300,000,000 has to be carried by the Government and the interest paid. Much of this debt is owing to investors in the United States.

Coöperative measures of economy resorted to by both the large railway systems have placed them on a sound economic basis, he maintained. Railway employees are working with the Government to make the system profitable. The Bennett Government has passed $20,000,000 for direct relief, he went on, and has done everything possible to make sure no one in Canada lacked food and shelter. Expenditures for relief works amounted to $65,000,000, and the Government also assisted some of the western provinces. Economies practiced by the Government have effected a reduction of $81,000,000 in expenditures.

Minister to Canada Voices Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — That President Roosevelt is very friendly to Canada and regards it as a good neighbor, and that there is no doubt about his interest in Canada and Canadians, were facts brought out in an interview with Mr. Warren D. Robbins, United States Minister to Canada, who was in Montreal after presenting his credentials at Ottawa. He was met here by Mr. Wesley Frost, United States Consul-General, and Mr. George D. Hopper, United States Consul, head of the visa department.

Mr. Robbins left here for Washington, after which he will attend the World Economic Conference in London, and from there will return to Ottawa, to take up his duties in Canada.

Speaking of Premier R. B. Bennett's recent visit to Washington, Mr. Robbins said that he made a favorable impression. "Americans viewed the meeting between Premier Bennett and President Roosevelt as a step in the right direction," concluded the new United States Minister.

Civic Leaders Honored

TORONTO, May 29 (AP)—Educational and industrial leaders of three countries were honored by the University of Toronto May 27 when the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, was conferred on 11 men outstanding in the world of scholarship and public achievement. Among those honored were Sir Josiah Stamp, distinguished economist and president of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway; Dr. Rush Rees, president of the University of Rochester and President H. A. Garfield of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

Mrs. Esther Allen Chayne, Mich.
Mrs. F. H. Becker, Penna.
F. H. Becker, Penna.
Mrs. True Durbrow, Calif.
Mrs. R. H. Short, Canada.
Mrs. Matilda Mountain, Florida.
Mrs. Ella Busby, Australia.
Robert Humphrey Barton, England.
Daniel Maitland Gledden, England.
Arthur G. Johnson, New York.
Mrs. Oscar R. Porter Jr., Alabama.
Oscar R. Porter Jr., Alamaba.
Mrs. M. A. Swinerton, Calif.
Mrs. Gertrude M. Summers, New Hampshire.
Mrs. Leora A. Fischer, Texas.
Mrs. F. Ethel Crane, New Jersey.
Arthur P. Crane, New Jersey.
Charles M. Woods, Iowa.
William C. Bubbins, Massachusetts.
Bertha N. Bubbins, Massachusetts.
Lincoln N. Bubbins, Massachusetts.
Hugh Shaw, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Eda Shaw, Massachusetts.

Sunday

Mrs. Kathryn A. Mann, Penna.
Joseph L. Mann Jr., Penna.
Samuel Barnett, New York.
John B. Stock, Massachusetts.
John Hass, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Martha R. Smith, District of Columbia.
Mrs. Irene P. Hass, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Myrtle A. Ramsay, Iowa.
Joseph T. Gerrity, Penna.
Lucy M. Roberts, New York.
Bernard J. McCaul, Canal Zone.
Mabel Neale Buckman, New York.
Edith Phoebe Buckman, New York.
Stella Edithe Billings, Mich.

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It has been common practice in the past to claim that such an outstanding gasoline as the *New Improved* Jenney HY-POWER was a "premium fuel at no extra cost." It is not the policy of the Jenney Company to make any such statement. If the *New Improved* Jenney HY-POWER had been on sale a year or two ago it would have been equal in quality to the premium price gasolines sold at that time. But premium gasoline—such as Jenney AERO and ETHYL have also been improved and are still premium fuels at premium prices.

We believe you will be amazed at the anti-knock qualities—and the superior performance of the *New Improved Jenney HY-POWER Gasoline.* But the place to *prove* that is *in your car . . . on the road.*

"JUST TRY" THE NEW IMPROVED JENNEY HY-POWER GASOLINE

● AT NO EXTRA PRICE

Travel Surveys Forecast Biggest Season in Years

Special Rates and Attractions Make Strong Appeal to Vacationists

Summer travel is gathering momentum and various resort regions have thrown open their doors and with beckoning forefingers in the form of special rates and attractions are seeking to draw their share of vacation travelers.

New England resorts in general are facing their best season in several years, according to a survey just completed by Mr. John H. Livingston Jr., president of the corporation which recently purchased the Griswold and Shenecossett Country Club, New London, Conn.

As a result of a study of travel and automotive statistics, advance inquiries and reservations, Mr. Livingston says that New England will benefit greatly from improved business conditions, the recent stock market rise and increased automobile sales. The season at the Griswold will open June 15.

Low Summer Rates

As a bid for more patronage, Mr. H. G. Wenzel, passenger traffic manager of the Clyde Mallory Lines, has announced that new, low round-trip rates have been adopted by the lines on its services between New York and Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville, and Miami, Fla. The new rates are the lowest in many years. The return limit is 30 days.

The New York to Charleston rate has been cut from $45 to $30, the New York to Jacksonville fare from $58 to $40, and the Miami rate from $75 to $55. These fares, which are now in effect, include meals and staterooms. The round-trip rate from New York to Galveston, Texas, also has been cut from $110 to $94.

At the same time the Grand Canyon, one of the nation's real show places, will have added tourist enticements in the form of seven all-expense tours, which the Atkinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has offered around this scenic treasury.

The first trip is the Grand Canyon Rim Drive, a one-day tour, for $10 per person. Four two-day tours are offered; one to Hermits Rest and Desert View, $15; another including the Rim Drive and the Bright Angel Trail, $20; a third to Hermits Rest and the Indian country, $22.50, and a fourth to Hermits Rest and Phantom Ranch, $22.50. Two three-day tours are offered, one including Hermits Rest, Bright Angel Trail and the Indian country for $35 and the second including Hermits Rest, Phantom Ranch and the Indian country for $40. Several other tours, from one to five days are available.

Chicago to California

New round trip vacation fares from Chicago to California, the lowest in years, have been announced by Mr. W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager of the Santa Fe System Lines.

The new rates are: Round trip coach fare from Chicago to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco, $60.50; round trip intermediate class, good in tourist sleeper plus berth charge, $70.50; and first class, $80.50. The tickets will be on sale until Oct. 15. Vacation tickets at proportionate fares will be on sale from other western points to California. Also, because of the Century of Progress Exposition, corresponding fares and arrangements will be in effect from California to Chicago.

At the same time, following the suggestion of the Santa Fe, western lines unanimously have concurred in a proposal to continue until Dec. 31 the present one-way coach and intermediate class fares from Chicago to California. The coach fare is $40 and the intermediate fare $50.

Turning once more to sea travel, the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., has announced that beginning June 16, a series of week-end excursions will be run between Boston and St. John, N. B., and Boston and Yarmouth, as well as all other points in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

Boston and St. John

The St. John will be the excursion ship between Boston and St. John, while the Evangeline and Yarmouth will be used on the Nova Scotia runs. The latter will start at 4:30 p. m. every Friday and the St. John excursions at 5 p. m. Return trips may be made either Saturday night or Monday. Also the Eastern has scheduled excursions from New ork to Yarmouth on June 16, 22, July 6, 13, 20, 27, Aug. 10, 24 and Sept. 14.

"Europe at Five Dollars a Day," is the subject of a new booklet just issued by the White Star Line, proving that by careful planning a European tour need not deflate pocketbooks too greatly. These booklets are available at the line's office.

In the foreword the author, Mr. E. B. Rowe, says "It can be done." The writer and his wife recently traveled nearly 14,000 miles in Europe, visiting 13 different countries. He said, "we had a corking time. We had every comfort and a great many luxuries." Various ways of saving money here and there are revealed.

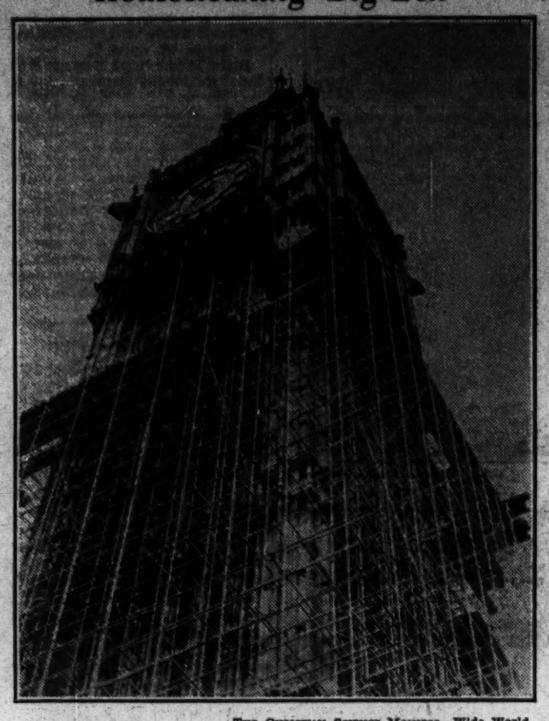
The Cunard Lines and United Fruit Company each have issued two new booklets. One of the Cunard booklets is "Cunard Cabin Ships," which described these luxuriant vessels, with beautiful pictures of interiors of various ships. The other Cunard pamphlet contains the sailing schedule of passenger steamers through October 28.

The United Fruit Company, in one of its booklets, describes 11 special summer cruises to the West Indies, Central and South America and to the west coast. The other booklet contains the sailing list to Central and South America from New York.

Engineers Public Service

Engineers Public Service Company in the 12 months ended April 30 had balance of $973,676 available for the common stock, equal to 51 cents a share, compared with $3,649,913 or $1.91 a share for the previous 12-month period.

Housecleaning 'Big Ben'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

WORKMEN "TOUCHING UP" MASSIVE TIMEPIECE

Preparations for Refurbishing Include the Erection of a Maze of Scaffolding Around the Tower Near the Thames Embankment.

Technically "Big Ben" is the great hour bell attached to the Westminster clock tower. It is nine feet in diameter and weighs 13 tons. Practically when one looks up and says "There's Big Ben" the clock itself as well as the bell is meant.

Boycott Threat For Indian Cotton Decried in Tokyo

Plan to Retaliate for Halt in Indo-Japanese Pact Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan does not desire to enter any trade war with Britain and the Government is not likely to encourage Japanese spinners in their threats to boycott Indian cotton in retaliation for the action of the British Government in canceling the Indo-Japanese trade agreement as a preliminary to increasing tariffs on Japanese cloth.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said it was unthinkable that the Japanese spinners would boycott Indian cotton without the Government's consent. He pointed out that the Indo-Japanese trade agreement continues in effect until October because of the six-months clause in the treaty and that before that time it may be possible to come to some new agreement.

The Japanese Ambassador in London, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, has been in conversation with officials of the British Foreign Office and the Board of Trade with a view to establishing a basis for new trade arrangements.

The press generally is indignant and the Yomiuri Shimbun, in a typical editorial, says:

"It is quite clear Britain has taken advantage of Japan's international isolation to abrogate the Indo-Japanese trade convention and set up tariffs in India to boycott Japanese goods and protect Indian and British industries. On withdrawing from the League of Nations Japan was much concerned about the possibility of an economic blockade or economic pressure. That fear now is being justified."

"Great Britain has resorted to a boycott of Japanese goods almost simultaneously in India and Egypt," the Yomiuri continues, asserting this is ample proof of an organized British trade war on Japan. The newspaper sees the situation as making a pessimistic outlook for the success of the impending world Economic Conference.

African Tribal Customs Raise Legal Problems

Commission at Nairobi Faces Important Issues in Native Cases

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NAIROBI, E. Af. — Important questions relating to the administration of justice in native cases have been occupying the attention of an Imperial Government Commission here.

The commission, of which Mr. H. G. Bushe, legal advisor to the Colonial Office, is chairman, owes its appointment largely to several cases where natives have been convicted for offenses which, while transgressing civilized standards of conduct, are nevertheless customs which have from time immemorial been recognized and embodied in native tribal life.

Representatives of the Kenya African Civil Service Association, giving evidence, said that there were natives in the country qualified to undertake the defense of their own people and maintained that there should be a legal adviser appointed to assist judges in native cases on the lines of the English Poor Prisoners' Defense Act.

Criticisms were expressed of the system at present in use in East Africa whereby a number of natives, generally elderly men, are selected as assessors to advise the court on native customs. One of the African witnesses told the commission that these assessors often had the idea that they were appointed for the purpose of finding the accused guilty.

The opinion was expressed that the courts should be empowered to use discretion in cases where it was felt that the crime was committed under the influence of a tribal belief, such as the witchcraft cases. One witness proposed establishment of a series of provincial courts to deal exclusively with native cases, giving full effect to the administrative officers' knowledge of tribal customs and African mentality.

Some idea of the complications that have to be dealt with in native cases can be gained from the statement of a district commissioner that stock thefts, while regarded by the administration as a serious crime, are considered by some tribes to be a right and proper method of adding to the family wealth. The same witness stated that an offender against the white man's law bears little stigma in the eyes of his tribesmen, and imprisonment is not looked upon as a disgrace.

Criticism was voiced of the system under which cases from subordinate courts are revised by judges of the Supreme Court of Kenya, it being pointed out that in many cases where a conviction had been quashed the sentence had in the meantime been served.

Northern Baptists Pledge Dry Law Aid

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—The Northern Baptist Convention formally resolved Saturday "to do all in their power, directly and through every agency possible, to prevent the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and preserve the gains under federal control."

In an economic pronouncement, the convention deplored "the moral collapse witnessed in this generation, and the exploitation of personalities which persists in sweatshops, coal fields, and in many industrial centers where precedence is given to capital over human worth and rights." Despite arguments that the convention "ought to speak for itself," the Baptists voted concurrence in "17 principles of social and economic relations laid down by the Federal Council of Churches." Included were declarations against child labor, for shorter working hours and minimum wage, for social insurance, and for "social planning and control of the credit and monetary systems for the common good."

Music Federation Stands Firmly For Foreign Musicians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 29—Music was listed above tariffs and embargoes by the National Federation of Music Clubs in a resolution adopted at the concluding session of its biennial convention here Saturday. The federation, after hearing both sides of the question, decided that the embargo which other countries have placed on foreign musicians is contrary to the hospitality which the United States offers to all of them.

To alleviate economic conditions affecting musical artists in the United States the federation recommended that at least 50 per cent of the artists engaged by music clubs for the coming season be American and that an effort be made to equalize the amount of fees paid individual artists of whatsoever nation on the basis of merit only.

Other resolutions urged clubs to request the highest type of radio programs by coöperating with broadcasting stations; to sponsor amateur ensembles and to further music education in schools and colleges. The federation urged the clubs to sponsor the major works of American composers.

Mrs. John Alexander Jardine, Fargo, N. D., vice-president and program chairman of the biennial convention, was elevated to the presidency by the Board of Directors Sunday. Mrs. Elmer James Ottaway, Port Huron, Mich., the retiring president, was elected vice-president. Mrs. T. C. Donovan, Pittsburgh, Penna., was elected second vice-president; Mrs. J. F. Hill, Memphis, Tenn., third vice-president; Mrs. Henry Schurmann, Indianapolis, Ind., recording secretary; Mrs. Howland Carroll Day, Albert Lea, Minn., corresponding secretary, and Mrs. H. L. Miller, Madison, Wis., treasurer. The 1935 convention will be held in Philadelphia.

Gov. Pinchot Asks Judges Who Took Favors to Resign

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 27 (AP)—Gov. Gifford Pinchot today called upon Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justices John W. Kephart and William I. Schaffer to resign, asserting, "Judges who take favors from interests which are certain to have cases before them have utterly disqualified themselves."

Justices Kephart and Schaffer were named before the United States Senate Banking Committee as being among those persons who were permitted by J. P. Morgan banking interests to buy securities at less than the current market prices.

"If I had the power I would remove them at once," Governor Pinchot said. Supreme Court judges in Pennsylvania are elected by the people.

"The people of Pennsylvania are entitled to courts that are wholly free from the suspicion of secret relations with public utilities, public utility bankers, or the high priests of concentrated wealth," the Governor asserted.

Decharing the Morgan inquiry is developing "one of the most shocking revelations in the whole history of public life," the Governor continued: "At last the Morgan investigation lets us look under the lid of big business. And under the lid are men of power and influence in the nation and state taking secret favors worth large sums of money from Wall Street, from the head center of concentrated wealth in America.

"This is how the money power operates a deliberate plant to put men in all walks of life under obligations. This is the money power in action.

"Under the lid are three justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania being offered, and at least two of them accepting, while they were on the bench, inside favors worth large sums of money from the greatest public utility bankers in America.

"According to accounts in the papers, these three justices are Robert von Moschzisker, John W. Kephart and William I. Schaffer."

New York Orders Cut in Electricity And Gas Rates

Maltbie Says Earnings in Metropolitan Area Justify Reduction

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27 — Public utilities supplying electricity and gas in the metropolitan district must reduce their rates further or have them cut by the New York State Public Service Commission, according to an announcement by Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the commission. Nine concerns, headed by the New York Edison Company and all under the control of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., are affected.

Announcement of the commission's determination to cut the cost of electricity here came at the opening of a series of public hearings on utility rates yesterday. Evidence presented at this hearing purported to show that the gas and electric companies in New York City had fared remarkably well in earnings and dividends during the whole of the economic recession.

"There is a belief that the utilities have not borne their fair burden of the depression and that they are not now contributing their fair share toward economic recovery," Mr. Maltbie said in opening the hearing. "Unless some practicable means is found for more promptly dealing with the rate complaints in this extreme emergency, public regulation will have failed and recourse will be had to some system which will be more responsive to changing economic conditions and to public needs.

"After careful consideration, the commission has determined to establish temporary emergency rates wherever the facts relating to a company as set forth in the sworn reports of the commission seem to justify action."

Mr. Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board of the Consolidated Gas Company and the Niagara Hudson Light and Power Company, other big utility concerns in the Morgan group, promised the coöperation Mr. Maltbie demanded of the companies in assisting recovery provided his program was "based upon reason."

"If a radical act is made on the utilities of this city, in my judgment it will defeat the whole theory of regulation," Mr. Carlisle said, adding:

"We did not share in the advance of rates in the times of great prosperity. In fact, our rates have been on a descending scale, and I cannot conceive of anything more harmful to revival of business than to try to destroy this business. If it is done it can only be done at the destruction of great investment rights and the people that work and labor for these companies."

It was revealed in reports by the companies to the commission that bonuses of $70,000 were paid by the Brooklyn Edison Company and $60,000 by the New York Edison Company to Mr. Matthew S. Sloan in 1932 when he resigned from the presidency of these companies.

Islands Prepare for Students

ST. THOMAS, V. I., May 29 (By U. P.)—Residents of the Virgin Islands are preparing entertainment plans for students in the summer school to be held here by the Progressive Education Association of Washington, D. C. The students have been enrolled from all parts of the United States and will arrive here on July 6.

Ontario Provides Home-Owners Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Home-owners who are receiving relief will be given assistance on the basis of arrears of taxes, according to an order-in-council to come into force on June 1, it was recently announced by Mr. George S. Henry, Premier.

An allowance is to be paid monthly to the person on relief who owns the house where he lives, and on which at least one year's taxes are owing as of Dec. 31, 1932, amounting to one-twelfth of the total annual tax bill on the premises. No allowance may be made for water and light in that case.

This monthly payment may be used by the home-owner for payment of taxes or interest on a mortgage. Municipalities are expected to benefit as well as those owning property.

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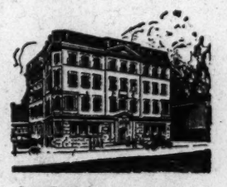
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Americans Help Chinese to Build New Flying Force

School Operates at Hangchow Under Experienced Western Instructors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—After a brief period of uncertainty, the Chinese Government's aviation school has returned to its base at Hangchow, and 14 American instructors under the direction of Colonel Jouett, an experienced American officer, are rapidly completing the training of 60 Chinese young men who will compose the finest group of aviators which China has yet developed.

Due to internal friction, the school was removed a few months ago from Hangchow to Loyang-fu in Honan province. But conditions at Loyang prevented effective instruction, and the internal dispute finally was settled in favor of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, who started and financed the school. It now appears certain that the original purposes of the school will be carried out.

The fact that this school has only American instructors and uses only American airplanes has given American aircraft companies a substantial advantage over European companies in selling planes in China both for military and commercial flying. During the past year American planes have displaced those of all other countries not only in the Nanking air force, but in the important air fleet being organized by the Cantonese. As a result, the Chinese market for planes has become an important factor in American production.

American companies are particularly gratified to obtain such a strong position in the Chinese marke tbecause the future of this market is believed to be bright. The wide use of airplanes made by the Japanese in the Sino-Japanese conflict has convinced Chinese military leaders of all factions that they must strengthen their air forces, and they are spending more money for planes today than for any other military equipment. Instructors agree that the Chinese have a natural aptitude for aviation, and with sound training can compete with aviators from any other country.

But the future to which aircraft companies are looking in China is not so much military as commercial. With its great distances and limited railways, China offers an ideal field for commercial flying, they believe, and a good start has been made during the past few years. Regular air routes are operated today among the principal Chinese cities, and these routes are being extended every few months. The Chinese have proved that they will adapt themselves readily to air travel as money is available for this purpose.

The Cantonese have established an air school which is the only serious rival to that at Hangchow. This school also has a few American instructors, and uses American planes. But the Hangchow school is far superior to any previously established in China. The first graduates, who will soon complete their training, will compose the first group of Chinese avaitors with training comparable to that in the best European and American schools.

Labor Is Emerging With New Definitions

(Continued from Page 1)

public to further labor's interests. Unemployment insurance, minimum wage laws, pensions and shorter hours have been urged as a means of assuring that great 85 per cent of the purchasers a continued means to buy. Labor protection has leaped to the front as the great conservator of purchasing power.

Hence we have the National Consumers League urging and setting up minimum standards committees in the various states. We have the American Civil Rights Union framing a model anti-injunction bill to introduce into the New Jersey Legislature.

Prospect of national action to effect uniform labor standards throughout the nation increases daily. Labor has friends at "court" in President Roosevelt and in Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor. Congressmen show favor for the dinner pail and industry indicates its willingness to help labor if the Federal Government will permit it to align in employers' associations.

Struggle of Labor

The emergence of labor as the staff of the economic system is a fact of almost savage irony. Recall the protracted struggle of labor to obtain a decent wage. Recall how society has twisted and turned in the face of the demands Yet today a decent wage and reasonable hours stand forth as the inherent support of production and capital.

But only by recognizing the crushing impact of depression on labor can the imperative demands for ending once and for all these sporadic recessions be driven home. Labor's story teaches that deflation cannot be permitted to run its course. The intensified sympathy of the public gives hope that this lesson will be heeded.

The bread lines, the small, thumbed bank books with withdrawals wiping out the proud columns of savings, the man who comes to a day when he has to face the necessity of applying for public relief—the cry of a hungry child proving sharper than his pride—are the dramatic stuff of labor's story.

But figures too tell a forceful story. There are about 14,000,000 unemployed in the United States, it is estimated, comprising a great demanding problem in human obsolescence. States and nation and some employers have valiantly struggled to sustain them. But the more than $4,000,000,000 poured out in public relief has replenished but a fraction of the loss in wages. By 1931 labor had lost $22,000,000,000 in wages. Its average pay has shrunk to $15.35 a week or 59.5 per cent of its 1929 level.

In hours of work labor seems to have little more to share. Work has been spread thin—having been reduced from an average working week of 48 hours in 1929 to about 32 hours.

Those who have sought to solace the wage earner stress the drop in the cost of getting his bread and butter and keeping a roof over his head. Uncompromising figures furnish a swift answer to any such palliative. Whereas the income of the industrial population dropped in February, 1933, to 34.6 per cent of what it was in 1929, the cost of living looms at 75.1 per cent of its 1929 level. Combining these two factors the purchasing power of the industrial population in terms of today's price is 46.1 per cent of its 1929 level.

Wages Lower, Dividends Higher

Further oil is thrown onto the ominously becalmed sea by those who insist that the slump fell with impartial force upon the shanty of the miner and mansion of the rich. But neither does this oil mix with fact. For in manufacturing in 1930, wages were below 1929 by about $707,000,000, yet dividends during this period increased about $350,000,000. While dividends are still far above their 1926 level, wages are far below. This disparity is not emphasized to invoke class feeling but to stress the weight of deflation on the worker in contrast to all other classes. For those living on fixed incomes have too been subjected to severe deflation from the 1929 peak.

Society likes to believe that its truly heroic efforts at relief have kept the wage earner from actual suffering. The facts, however, are not so obliging. The predominating relief rates of $5 to $6 a week have not completely kept the wolf from the door. It is not likely that a total grant of $4,000,000,000 in relief can fill the gap in a $30,000,000,000 loss in wages.

So distressing stories were carried to the National Conference of Social Work—of communities in the farm belt and in the mining regions whose relief had long been exhausted.

Said a miner voicing conditions for a hundred places—"We've he'ped each other, until we can't he'p no more."

The social worker sees, perhaps, more clearly than anyone else, the human co.'s of unemployment and the long rumbling of the blasting of human values.

He sees and has warned of the losses through demoralization, through idleness and beggary through the breakdown in domestic life and in school standards, through discouragement of thrift by loss of homes after years of payments, the growth of radicalism and shattered confidence in governmental and financial institutions.

It may well be asked: What happened to the once great army of organized labor that it did not stave off wage reductions and better enforce its interests?

It was outnumbered and beaten by another army—the army of the unemployed. Organized labor represented by more than 3,000,000 members in the American Federation of Labor, and by about 4,000,000 more in the railway brotherhoods and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America comprised an army as large as that sent to the World War by America. But it was third rate beside the unemployed.

Thus it was an employers' market. There were more than enough men to furnish all industry. Labor was powerless to enforce its demands with any of its traditional weapons—the strike, the boycott or the union label.

Consequently much that labor had gained by collective bargaining was endangered. Its legislative standards of high wages, short hours and decent working conditions have been in part whittled away since 1930.

Miss Frances Perkins, the United States Secretary of Labor, declares that breaks have been made in labor's protective walls but that the wall still stands.

Standards Giving Away

From practically every labor commissioner answering a questionnaire for The Christian Science Monitor, the word was that labor standards were giving way. In some instances the reason ascribed was legislative annulment, more generally it was failure to appropriate enough money to enforce these standards. Again there was a negative loss suffered in the slackening in the pace of constructive labor reforms.

Mr. Frank C. MacDonald, State Labor Commissioner of California, writes: "There has been a concerted drive in the Legislature this session drastically to curtail appropriations of all state departments. Here lies serious danger to the standards of adequacy in labor law administration that have been won after long years of social struggle."

Mr. Joseph M. Tone, Commissioner of Labor in Connecticut, speaks of the "appalling collapse of wage rates and other standards."

Claire Bowman, director of the Washington Department of Labor and Industries, declares that very little of a constructive nature in reference to labor was introduced at this session.

The opinion voiced by Edith G. Briscoe who summed up the situation for Montana was that the state departments "were seriously handicapped and in many cases crippled by the lack of adequate appropriations to carry on the required activities."

Similar opinions were voiced by officials of other states. In this manner the drastic drop in wages and increase in the exploitation of women and children were explained.

Said Mr. Norman Thomas: "Labor is much worse off now because there is no adequate check on the extent to which the depression has affected wages."

Another Negative Factor

Still another negative factor has helped to unseat labor. Manufacturing interests have in some states assailed existing labor legislation pleading for a moratorium on present standards, which it is believed increase the cost of production. So we hear from Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts, who declares:

"The depression has set back any program for addition to the present labor legislation in Massachusetts because of the constant assertion by employers that Massachusetts is suffering by having pioneered to a considerable extent in labor legislation."

Wisconsin, which with Massachusetts and New York shares laurels for advancing the cause of labor, tells much the same story. There have been considerable proposals to repeal or weaken existing labor laws in Wisconsin. Various measures are pending either to repeal or to postpone the effective date of the Unemployment Reserve Act, the only act of its kind in the United States.

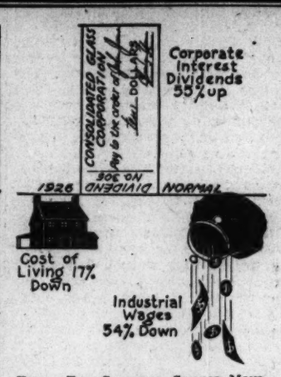
Except for a few conspicuous gains in pension and anti-injunction legislation the constructive labor measures conceived during the slump have not generally taken form. But so active are the economists, social workers and the public in promoting them that the recession may yield ultimate net gains.

In the meantime the financial, moral and spiritual losses sustained by the wage earners make it clear that the economic system cannot too often foist the burden of deflation on the worker.

The working masses were docile in this instance. They emerged from the back streets, got their rations and returned, and optimists asked—"Where is your suffering—all seems serene?"

But labor, generally, was caught napping. The security it thought it had won proved to be something of a mirage. Consequently there are marked ground swells in the ranks of labor, flashing seismatic messages that preparations are under way to gain real security. The opinion is widely expressed that the public will do well to coöperate with labor in a common drive to guarantee those standards undivorceable from the welfare of all classes.

Labor the Stabilizer of Business



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Upper—An American Worker.
Lower—Chart Showing Conditions in Comparison With 1926.

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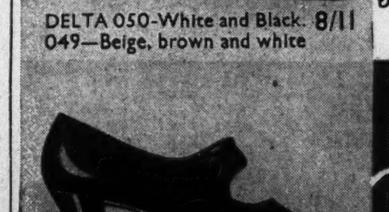

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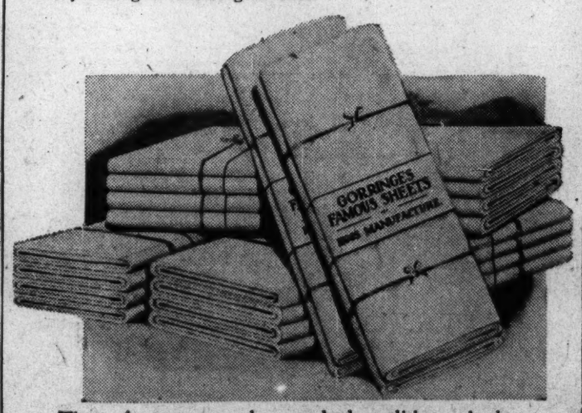

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Trojans Retain Team Title In I. A. A. A. A. Meet

Edge Stanford in Final Event—Bonthron and New Records Feature

Fifty-Seventh Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Team Standing

	Points
Southern California	45
Stanford	42
Yale	16
Cornell	16
New York University	16
Manhattan	13
Princeton	13
Pennsylvania	11
Harvard	9
California at L. A.	8
Michigan State	6
William & Mary	4
Penn State	4
Maine	4
Fordham	4
Bowdoin	3
Rhode Island State	3
Colgate	2
Columbia	1
Dartmouth	1
C. C. N. Y.	1
Pittsburgh	1

University of Southern California retained its Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championship by just nosing out its home state rival, Stanford, 45 to 42, in the team competition at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, Saturday. The victors showed balance, scoring points in 10 of the 15 events. Stanford scored in six events and was especially strong in the shotput and discus with 11 points in each. The next three teams—Yale, Cornell and New York University—were tied with 16 points.

The outstanding individual of the meet was William R. Bonthron '34 of Princeton who was the only double winner, with firsts in the 800- and 1500-meter runs. He totaled 10 of the 13 points scored by the Tigers. Charles B. Parsons, Southern California junior, also came in for glory. It was his placing third in the 200-meter final that gave the Trojans their three-point margin of victory over Stanford. The Indians had no runner in this final event of the day because Leslie I. Hables '33, its good sprinter, had been eliminated earlier and the two teams were tied when the men toed the mark for the 200.

Records in two of the field events fell by the wayside when George B. Spitz Jr. '34 of New York University won the high jump and John C. Lyman '34 of Stanford won the shotput. Spitz cleared 6ft. 6¼in. to better the meet record of 6ft. 5⅞in. made by Robert W. King in the Stadium back in 1926. Lyman put the shot 52ft. 8½in. to better the meet record of 52ft. 1¼in. made in the Stadium by Harlow P. Rothert in 1930 and the accepted world record of 52ft. 7⅞in. made by Z. Heljasz of Poland in 1932. Leo J. Sexton of New York put the shot 53ft. ½in. in New York in 1932, but that mark has not been accepted.

100-Meter Dash—Won by R. F. Hardy '34, Cornell; L. H. Ball '34, Southern California, second; D. D. Johnson '33, Princeton, third; A. E. Maskrey Jr. '34, Pennsylvania, fourth; C. B. Parsons '34, Southern California, fifth. Time—10.8s.

200-Meter Dash

First Semifinal Heat—Won by C. B. Parsons '34, Southern California; E. E. Calvin '35, Harvard, second; G. W. Weinstein '34, New York University, third. Time—21.7s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by H. M. Jones '33, Pennsylvania; R. J. Kane '34, Cornell, second; G. A. Heyman '36, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—21.5s.

Final Heat—Won by H. M. Jones '33, Pennsylvania; R. J. Kane '34, Cornell, second; C. B. Parsons '34, Southern California, third; E. E. Calvin '35, Harvard, fourth; G. A. Heyman '36, C. C. N. Y., fifth. Time—21.3s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by J. E. Lu Valle '35, California at Los Angeles; H. M. Jones '33, Pennsylvania, second; W. DeW. Warner '34, Yale, third; E. A. Ablowich '34, Southern California, fourth; H. C. Thompkins '35, Southern California, fifth. Time—46.9s.

800-Meter Run—Won by W. R. Bonthron '34, Princeton; W. F. Dunaway '34, Pennsylvania State, second; O. W. Pongrace '34, Michigan State, third; B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford, fourth; W. V. Keller '34, Pittsburgh, fifth. Time—1m. 53.5s.

1500 Meter Run—Won by W. R. Bonthron '34, Princeton; J. R. Mangan '34, Cornell, second; F. A. Crowley '34, Manhattan, third; T. T. Nordell '34, New York University, fourth; P. K. Vipon '34, Cornell, fifth. Time—3m. 54s.

3000-Meter Run—Won by J. J. Ryan '33, Manhattan; J. P. McCluskey '33, Fordham, second; G. H. Barker '33, New York University, third; P. F. Pinch Jr. '33, Cornell, fourth; S. H. Grodman '33, New York University, fifth. Time—8m. 36.4s.

110-Meter Hurdle—Won by R. C. Lyons '35, Southern California; A. W. Meier '34, Stanford, second; E. G. Bath '33, Michigan State, third; G. S. Lockwood Jr. '33, Yale, fourth; E. E. Welsh '33, Southern California, fifth. Time—14.8s.

200-Meter Low Hurdles

First Semifinal Heat—Won by N. P. Paul '34, Southern California; A. W. Meier '34, Stanford, second; C. F. Pierson '34, Yale, third; J. E. Jackson '33, Pennsylvania State, fourth. Time—23.8s.

Second Semifinal Heat—Won by A. L. Herbert '33, Stanford; J. C. Grady '33, Harvard, second; C. P. Liberty '33, Michigan State, third; C. E. Dunbar '35, Yale, fourth. Time—23.9s.

Fifth Man Heat—Won by C. F. Pierson '34, Yale. Time—24.1s.

Final Heat—Won by A. L. Herbert '33, Stanford; N. P. Paul '34, Southern California, second; A. W. Meier '34, Stanford, third; C. F. Pierson '34, Yale, fourth; J. C. Grady '33, Harvard, fifth. Time—23.4s.

Running High Jump—Won by G. P. Spitz Jr. '34, New York University, 6ft. 6¼in. (new record); Robert Van Osdell '33, Southern California, second, 6ft. 5¼in.; K. S. Brown '35, Yale, third, 6ft. 4in.; D. A. McNaughton '33, Southern California; S. T. Woodbury '34, Dartmouth, and R. B. Pitkin '34, Columbia, tied for fourth, 6ft. 2in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by H. M. Little '35, William and Mary, 24ft. 4¼in.; N. P. Paul '34, Southern California, second, 23ft. 7¼in.; J. W. Adams '36, Bowdoin, third, 23ft. 6¼in.; E. C. Gilbert '35, Southern California, fourth, 23ft. 5¼in.; E. E. Calvin '35, Harvard, fifth, 23ft. 4in.

Pole Vault—G. G. Jefferson '33, California at Los Angeles; R. W. Deacon '33, Stanford; W. W. Miller '33, Stanford; W. R. Graber '33, Southern California, and E. S. Brown '35, Yale, all tied for first. Height—13ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. C. Lyman '34, Stanford, 52ft. 8½in. (new record); G. G. Dunn '34, Stanford, second, 51ft. 7in.; E. M. Harper '34, Southern California, third, 51ft.; R. A. Gray '33, Stanford, fourth, 50ft. 3¾in.; J. H. Dean '34, Harvard, fifth, 48ft. 1¼in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by P. E. Karemba '34, New York University, 169ft. 4in.; D. E. Favor '33, Maine, second, 166ft. 9¼in.; V. T. Malin Jr. '34, Yale, third, 166ft. 8⅝in.; Charles Mosiejewski '34, Rhode Island State, fourth, 165ft. 6¼in.; Henry Dreyer '34, Rhode Island State, fifth, 163ft. 2¾in.

Discus Throw—Won by H. J. Laborde '33, Stanford, 162ft. 10¼in.; G. G. Dunn '34, Stanford, second, 156ft. 7in.; J. H. Dean '34, Harvard, third, 151ft. 6in.; R. A. Gray '33, Stanford, fourth, 151ft. 5¾in.; J. J. Healey '34, Harvard, 151ft.

Javelin Throw—Won by H. F. O'Dell '35, Manhattan, 208ft. ½in.; F. R. Williamson '34, Southern California, second, 204ft. 3¼in.; Kenneth McKenzie '33, Southern California, third, 201ft. 9½in.; C. W. Wernts '33, Colgate, fourth, 199ft. 7¼in.; Woodrow Bralley '35, William and Mary, fifth, 195ft. 11in.

Mrs. Burke Wins Over Ida Adamoff

AUTEUIL, France, May 29 (AP)—Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. of Stamford, Conn., scored an unexpected victory over Ida Adamoff, 23-year-old Russian girl who is ranked No. 2 in France, in the second round of women's singles of the French hard-court tennis championships in Roland Garros Stadium yesterday.

Mrs. Burke won after three sets, 6—3, 0—6, 6—3, to feature an American advance in which Francis X. Shields of New York and Elizabeth M. Ryan, veteran Californian, who has lived for many years in England, also participated.

Shields, drawing a first round bye in men's singles, gained the third round when he trounced Emile Thurineyssen in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Ryan, who captured the women's doubles crown yesterday with her French partner, Mme. Rene Mathieu, continued in the running for another—the mixed doubles. She and Nat G. Farquharson of South Africa eliminated Jean Borotra and Mme. Henrotin of France, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2, to reach the semifinals in this division of play.

The British Davis Cup players, Fred J. Perry and G. P. Hughes, defeated Henri Cochet and Andre Merlin of France, 6—2, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4, to reach the finals of men's doubles where they will play the sensational Australian youngsters, Vivian B. McGrath and Adrian K. Quist.

McGrath, incidentally, was the victim of the biggest upset of the tournament today. He was beaten in the second round of men's singles by the Polish champion, Joseph Hebda, 8—6, 6—2, 7—9, 7—5. Another Australian, Don B. Turnbull, was eliminated by J. Rimet of France, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Other favorites, including Jiro Sato of Japan, Christian Boussus of France, Jack C. Crawford of Australia, Daniel Prenn of Germany and A. Giorgio de Stefani of Italy advanced, most of them easily.

Sato was carried to five sets before he could defeat Beret, 6—4, 6—4, 8—10, 2—6, 6—2 in the first round and Stefani dropped one set to Raymond Rodel in the second round, 6—2, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.

In second-round matches, Boussus defeated Andre Piel, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2; Crawford eliminated R. Tloszynski, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4; Prenn turned back R. B. Buoy, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; H. C. Fisher of Switzerland defeated Georges Troncin, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; Bela von Kehrling of Hungary eliminated Sertorio, 6—3, 4—6, 2—6, 6—3, 12—10, and Andre Gentien of France defeated Pierre Chevalier, 66—0, 7—5, 6—8, 6—1.

Helen H. Jacobs, United States champion, was idle but other leading women stars settled into singles play. Mme. Mathieu, one of the favorites, defeated Dros Canters of Holland, 6—2, 6—2, and Hilda Krahwinkel of Germany eliminated Hedwiga Jedrezewska of Poland, 7—5, 6—2, in first round matches. In the second round, Betty Nuthall of England defeated Mme. Belliard, 6—2, 6—0; Lolette Payot of Switzerland defeated Mrs. Phyllis Carr Satterthwaite of England, 6—2, 6—4, Miss Ingram defeated Muriel Thomas, 6—2, 6—4, and Jacqueline Goldschmidt conquered Josane Sigart of Belgium, 6—4, 6—3.

Dartmouth Schedule Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 29—Dartmouth's varsity football schedule for 1934, released this morning, shows several important changes. University of Pennsylvania will be replaced with a game with Princeton, marking the first time that Princeton will close its season against Dartmouth. University of Maine replaces Bates College, and New Hampshire returns after a year's absence. The schedule: Sept. 29—Norwich at Hanover. Oct. 6—Vermont at Hanover; Oct. 13—Maine at Hanover; Oct. 20—Virginia at Hanover; Oct. 27—Harvard at Boston. Nov. 3—Yale at New Haven; Nov. 10—New Hampshire at Hanover; Nov. 17—Cornell at Ithaca; Nov. 24—Princeton at Princeton.

Miss Hicks Regains Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 29—Helen L. Hicks of the Inwood Country Club regained the women's Metropolitan golf championship here, Saturday, by defeating Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf & Country Club, 2 up. Miss Hicks held the national championship in 1931.

College Track Results

Drexel 63½, Delaware 62½.
Iowa 76, Chicago 59.
New Hampshire 79½, Springfield 55½.
Savage 61½, Brooklyn College 30½.
Trinity 87, Mass. State 38.
West Point 76, Annapolis 50.
Wisconsin 81, Minnesota 60.

College Polo Results

Harvard 7, Yale 7.
Penn M. C. 4, Bryn Mawr 4.

Pittsburgh Is Hard Pressed By The Cardinals

New York Giants Now in Third Place in National League

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	23	13	.639
St. Louis	23	16	.590
New York	20	15	.571
Cincinnati	20	19	.513
Chicago	20	19	.513
Brooklyn	15	19	.441
Boston	17	23	.425
Philadelphia	13	27	.325

Results May 27

Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 1.
New York at Pittsburgh, postponed. Only games scheduled.

Results May 28

Chicago 8, Boston 1.
Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 8, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3.

The Pittsburgh Pirates are still at the top of the National League baseball standing. Since the last day of April the Bucs have held the lead, although for a brief period the New York Giants gained a tie. This morning, however, instead of being pressed by the Giants, as was the case one week ago, the Pirates are closely followed by the St. Louis Cardinals. Only 1½ games separate the two clubs, which is a very small margin at this stage of the race.

The Cards are playing great ball. Ernest Orsatti has returned to the outfield and Jimmy Collins is back at first base. Pepper Martin is showing the way for all his mates in the batting department, with unofficial records giving him an average of .357 this morning.

Although forced to drop back one step in the standing, the Giants are close on the heels of the Cardinals and are certain to give a good account of themselves. The Cincinnati Reds have clung to fourth position with determination, although they are tied with the Cubs at present. The Reds have done well to stay up in the first division considering the mishaps that have hit the club at times.

A poor seventh one week ago, the Chicago Cubs put on a spurt and now they are in the first division, at least, tied for fourth place. The champions stopped the Boston Braves in their tracks and promise to be right up there in the thick of the battle with the Pirates, Cardinals and Giants. The Phillies still must improve their pitching staff and defense in general.

Ninth-Inning Rally Wins for Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 29—Four runs in the ninth inning gave University of Wisconsin the margin to defeat Northwestern University, 7 to 6, in a Big Ten game at Roycemore Field here Saturday. It was the last Conference game for the Wildcats, closing their schedule with three games won and six lost. Capt. James Smilgoff '33, catcher, tied the score at five-all in the ninth when he batted out a home run and scored a man ahead of him. Three consecutive singles earned two more runs. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wisconsin	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4—	7	14	5
Northwestern	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—	6	12	2

Batteries—Pacetti and Smilgoff for Wisconsin; Johnson, Harris and Potter for Northwestern.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 29—University of Michigan defeated University of Chicago 4 to 0, here, Saturday, in a Big Ten baseball game. F. M. Wistert '34, Wolverine pitcher, was a big factor in the shutout, allowing only five hits and fanning nine Maroons. By bunching hits in the second and seventh innings, Michigan scored all its runs against S. B. Straske '34, visiting pitcher.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	x—	4	10	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	1

Batteries—Wistert and Diffley for Michigan; Straske and Lewis for Chicago.

Pacific Coast League

Results May 27

Los Angeles 4, Seattle 1.
Hollywood 5, Sacramento 2.
Missions 7, Oakland 3.
Portland 4, San Francisco 1.

Results May 28

Los Angeles 4, Seattle 3.
Seattle 6, Los Angeles 4.
San Franisco 10, Portland 2.
San Francisco 3, Portland 1.
Sacramento 4, Hollywood 3.
Hollywood 4, Sacramento 3.
Missions 16, Oakland 6.
Missions 4, Oakland 3.

Homans and Couch Enter

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Gene Homans of Englewood, N. J., finalist in 1930, and Ira L. Couch of Wheaton, Ill., are the first two simon-pures to "sign up" for the national amateur golf championship, to be played Sept. 11-16 at the Kenwood Country Club, Cincinnati. Entries will not close until July 20, but Couch, a former midwest college star, and Homans, beaten by Bobby Jones in the finals three years ago, are making certain their names are on the list in plenty of time.

Southern Association

Results May 27

Little Rock 8, New Orleans 5.
Memphis 7, Birmingham 6.
Other games postponed.

Results May 28

Memphis 5, Atlanta 5.
Memphis 3, Atlanta 2 (7 innings, tie).
Little Rock 5, Knoxville 4.
Little Rock 2, Knoxville 0.
Other games postponed.

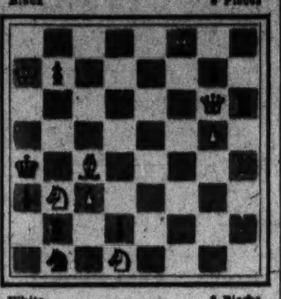
College Golf Results

Cornell 5, Penn State 1.
Hamilton 7, Union 2.
West Point 8, Annapolis 5.
Williams 5, Amherst 1.

Chess

Problem No. 1517
By Monteiro da Silveira

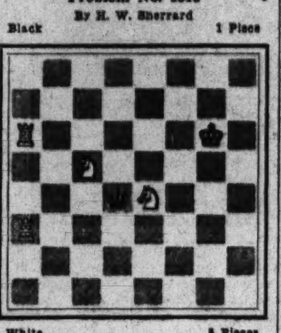
Black — 8 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, El Ajedrez Americano, 1933)

Problem No. 1518
By H. W. Sherrard

Black — 1 Piece



White — 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

Solutions to Problems

No. 1515. R-Kt4
No. 1516. 1. B-B2 — threat
2. B-B4ch — Q-B6ch
2. KtxQch
1. ——— — R-B4
2. Kt-B3ch
1. ——— — R-K3
2. Kt-B6ch

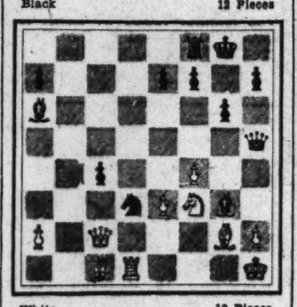
End-Game No. 149. White wins: 1 RxB, PxR (QR-R7; 2 R-B2!); 2 R-B8, Q-Q4 (RxR; 3 Q-Rch, P-K4; 4 QxPch, RxQ; 5 BxRch, K-Kt; 6 Kt-R6 mate! Or 2 . . . QxR; 3 Q-Qch, etc.); 3 Q-Rch, P-K4 (RxQ; 4 BxKtch, K-Kt2; 5 B-R6 mate); 4 BxPch, QxB; 5 RxKtch, K-Kt2; 6 R-B7ch, resigns.

End-Games

The following position arose in the Kashdan-Bogoljubow game at Bled, 1931. After three telling moves, Black (Kashdan) resigned.

End-Game No. 150

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces
Black to play and win

Notes

The three high scorers in the test tournament just concluded in New York were: R. Fine, first, with seven wins, two draws, and one loss, and A. W. Dake and A. C. Simonson, tied for second and third, with six wins, two draws, and two losses. It was expected that Fine would do well. He is western champion and twice champion of the Marshall Chess Club. Dake was a member of the team that won the international team championship at Prague in 1931, almost defeated Capablanca, and actually did defeat Alekhine in tournament play. The upset is Simonson, a Marshall Chess Club player enjoying his first real success. His play in the tournament was aggressive and he should do well at Folkestone next month. Horowitz, who began the tournament in good style, finished badly, tying for fifth and sixth. He was a member of the 1931 team and will be missed this year. H. Steiner, the fifth member of the 1931 team, was in California when the test tournament was being played.

The United States team will be made up of Marshall, Kashdan, Fine, Dake, and Simonson, and should acquit itself creditably at Folkestone, Eng., June 12 to 24, when 16 countries will play for the Hamilton-Russell Trophy, symbolic of the team championship of the world.

On March 25, Rafael Planas, Havana city champion, played 113 opponents simultaneously, winning 53, drawing 15, and losing only 5.

Below we give a selection of games from the test tournament. Levenstein's victory over Fine won the H. M. Phillips brilliancy prize, and was Fine's only loss.

English Opening

Levenstein White	Fine Black	Levenstein White	Fine Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	17 P-B5	PxQP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 PxQP	BxP
3 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	19 QKtxP	B-Kt5
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	20 R-K3	B-B4
5 Castles	B-K2	21 Kt-R4	B-Kt3
6 P-Q4	Castles	22 R-QB3	P-B4
7 Kt-B3	P-Q3	23 QKt-B5	QR-Q
8 Q-B2	QKt-Q2	24 Kt-Q6	R-K3
9 P-K4	P-K4	25 KKt-B5	Kt-Kt1
10 P-QKt3	P-B3	26 RxKt	RxP
11 B-Kt2	Q-B2	27 R-K3	R-K3
12 QR-Q	P-QKt4	28 BxKt	PxB
13 P-KR3	PxBP	29 R-K4	Kt-B3
14 PxBP	B-R3	30 Q-Q2	QxKt
15 Kt-Kt3	KR-K	31 Q-R6	Q-B
16 KR-K	B-KB	32 RxR	Resigns

Fourth Round—Irregular Defense

Fine White	Dake Black	Fine White	Dake Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-R3	P-QR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 P-Kt5	QR-Q
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 Q-KB3	B-B
4 Q-B2	Castles	22 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	23 Q-KKt3	P-KR3
6 QxB	P-Q3	24 K-R2	Q-B2
7 P-K3	QKt-Q2	25 B-Q3	Kt-B
8 B-Q3	P-K4	26 P-K5	QPxP
9 Kt-K2	R-K	27 PxP	P-R3
10 Castles	Kt-B	28 R-K3	Q-Q2
11 P-QKt4	PxP	29 Kt-B5	Kt-R3
12 KtxP	Kt-K4	30 Kt-R4	K-B
13 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt4	31 PxP	KtxP
14 B-B2	Q-K2	32 RxKt	PxR
15 P-B4	Kt-Kt3	33 BxPch	K-Kt
16 P-K4	Q-B	34 Kt-B5	K-B2
17 QR-K	B-Q2	35 KtxPch	KxB
18 Q-KKt3	K-R	36 Q-B4ch	Resigns

Fourth Round—Indian Defense

Simonson White	Willman Black	Simonson White	Willman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Kt-Q	Q-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Kt-B2	R-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	20 QR-Q	QR-K
4 P-K3	B-Kt2	21 P-K4	PxP
5 B-Q3	B-Kt2ch	22 PxP	P-KR4
6 B-Q2	BxBch	23 P-K5	P-Kt3
7 KKtxB	P-Q3	24 Q-Q2	Q-B3
8 P-B3	P-Q4	25 B-K4	KtxB
9 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	26 Kt(Kt3)xKt	R-Q
10 PxP	PxP	27 Q-R5	Kt-R3
11 R-B	Castles	28 P-Q5	RxQP
12 Castles	P-B4	29 Kt-Bdch	
13 R-K	P-QR3		KtxKt(a)
14 Kt-B	P-B5	30 PxKt	RxP
15 B-Kt	P-QKt4	31 RxR	R-Q3
16 Kt-Kt3	R-K	32 Kt-K4	Resigns
17 Q-B2	Kt-B		

(a) A blunder. Instead 29 . . . RxKt! appears to turn the tables. White must continue 30 PxR, when KtxP leaves White unable to defend the KKtP, for if 31 R-K3, R-Q7!!

MacFarlane Wins Met. Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., May 29—Willie MacFarlane of the Oak Ridge Golf Club, Tuckahoe, and United States open champion in 1933, won the Metropolitan open championship over the Winged Foot Golf Club course, Saturday, by turning in a card of 291 for the 72 holes of medal play. This was 1 stroke better than the card turned in by Paul Runyan of the Metropolis Country Club, who took second. Olin A. Dutra of the Brentwood Country Club, the defending champion, finished fourth with a card of 294.

Athletics Are Moving Up In The American

New York Is Setting Pace With Washington the Runnerup

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	23	13	.639
Washington	22	14	.611
Philadelphia	19	16	.543
Cleveland	21	18	.538
Chicago	19	17	.528
Detroit	15	22	.405
St. Louis	15	24	.385
Boston	13	23	.361

Results May 27

Cleveland 6, Boston 0.
New York 15, Chicago 11.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 3.
St. Louis at Washington, postponed.

Results May 28

Boston 8, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 11, Boston 2.
New York 2, Chicago 1.
New York 9, Chicago 7.
St. Louis 8, Detroit 3.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 4.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics jumped right up into the thick of the American League baseball race during the past week, after lingering in the second division since the start of the 1933 campaign. Tuesday of last week found them defeating the St. Louis Browns in a single game and it was this victory that put them up among the leaders for the first time this season. The addition of the Athletics to the first division adds considerable interest to the junior circuit race, for Mack's club still has a good chance to capture the pennant.

Meanwhile, the New York Yankees have remained in first place, getting their greatest opposition from the second-place Washington Senators. The Chicago White Sox took possession of second place for a short time during the past seven days, but the pace became too fast. Now the White Sox are in fifth place, at the top of the second division.

The Cleveland Indians were knocked out of fourth place for a while, but they are back there again. Detroit, St. Louis and Boston bring up the rear of the standing in that order.

Babe Ruth's name appeared in the headlines this morning because he hit three home runs in a doubleheader yesterday against the White Sox. The big fellow is now tied with his team mate, Lou Gehrig, for the American League leadership, each having nine.

The Red Sox are still in last place, but they have the leading batter of the league in Johnny Hodapp. The tall second baseman was hitting .383 this morning according to unofficial averages.

College Baseball Results

Albright 11, Gettysburg 7.
Amherst 3, Springfield 2.
Annapolis 8, West Point 4.
Concordia 11, Webb 2.
Conn. State 9, St. Stephens 0.
Cornell 5, Harvard 0.
Cornell 1, Harvard 0.
Crane Junior 7, Williams Junior 0.
Delaware 3, Susquehanna 0.
East Stroudsburg 4, Trenton 2.
Fordham 10, Boston College 8.
Holy Cross 8, Yale 4.
Illinois College 18, Monmouth 6.
Indiana 10, Michigan State 3.
Iowa 7, Iowa State 1.
Macomb Teachers 4, Illinois Normal 1.
Manhattan 6, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Michigan 4, Chicago 0.
Minnesota 13, Luther 2.
New York 16, New York A. C. 6.
Ohio State 8, West Virginia 2.
Pedding 10, Blair 3.
Pennsylvania 6, Princeton 1.
Penn State 6, Western Maryland 0.
R. I. State 4, St. Michael's 3.
St. Lawrence 7, Arnold 4.
Syracuse 5, Colgate 1.
Temple 7, Muhlenberg 5.
Trinity 5, Worcester P. I. 1.
Tufts 9, Vermont 2.
Union 5, Mass. State 1.
Williams 8, Wesleyan 3.
Wisconsin 7, Northwestern 6.

Princeton Eight Wins Cup

PHILADELPHIA, May 29 (AP)—Princeton's smooth rowing lightweight eight today carried off the main trophy of the modified American Henley Regatta—the Joseph Wright Challenge Cup by sweeping to a three-quarter length victory over the Columbia University crew. The Princetonians negotiated the mile and five-sixteenths Henley distance in 7m. 45s. to capture the trophy won last year by Columbia. A fast-moving Navy shell, with a quarter-mile stretch sprint, took third place by half a length over Pennsylvania, while Harvard, using a borrowed Pennsylvania shell, was fifth.

Proctor Wins State Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., May 29—G. M. Proctor of Lynn captured the Massachusetts State amateur trapshooting championship at the traps of the Paleface Gun Club, Saturday, with 193 targets out of a possible 200. He won the New England championship last year. At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Trapshooters Association, held after the shoot, J. C. Upton of Marblehead was elected president; A. M. Houghton of Worcester, vice-president, and H. O. Allyn of Newton, secretary-treasurer.

U. S. Naval Academy Crew Triumphs

The United States Naval Academy crew won the varsity encounter in the Charles Francis Adams Cup regatta on the Charles River Saturday with Pennsylvania about four feet behind and Harvard third nearly a length behind Penn. The times: Navy, 10m. 8s.; Penn, 10m. 8⅛s., and Harvard, 10m. 11s. Harvard won the junior varsity duo race with Navy in 10m. 2s., with Navy finishing in 10m. 2⅘s. The freshman race went to Penn, with Navy second and Harvard third. The times: Penn, 9m. 37⅛s.; Navy, 10m. 7s., and Harvard 10m. 10s.

Brookhattan Wins First Half

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—The Brookhattan F. C. won the first-half championship of the American Soccer League by defeating the New York Americans, 2 to 1, here yesterday. Sacks' second goal of the game, early in the second period, decided the contest. Burroughs scored for the Americans in the first half, as did Sacks for Brookhattan.

Penn State Elects Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., May 29—George F. Koth '34 of Austin has been elected captain of the Pennsylvania State College varsity lacrosse team for next year; while W. Randall Skillen Jr., of Avondale, has been elected captain of the lawn tennis team.

M. I. T. Reelects Bell

Richard Bell '34 of St. Louis, Mo., has been reelected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track and field team. He won the 70-yard dash in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor championship meet last March, but has been incapacitated during most of the spring season.

College Lacrosse Results

Brown 4, Springfield 3.
C. C. N. Y. 14, Alumni 3.
Cornell 8, Syracuse 7.
Maryland 9, St. John's 8.
New Hampshire 19, Boston L. C. 4.
Union 7, Williams 2.
Yale 9, Harvard 4.
West Point 8, Annapolis 5.

Mary Parkinson Wins Title

Mary Parkinson of the Dedham Country and Polo Club won the women's Massachusetts State golf championship for 1933 on the links of the Charles River Country Club, Saturday, defeating Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr. of the home club, 1 up, in the final round.

Harvard Hopes Dashed By Cornell Victories

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	6	3	.316
Yale	6	3	.750
Harvard	4	4	.500
Dartmouth	4	4	.500
Pennsylvania	5	6	.455
Cornell	3	5	.375
Princeton	0	6	.000

Results May 27

Cornell 5, Harvard 0.
Cornell 1, Harvard 0.
Pennsylvania 6, Princeton 1.

Cornell shut out Harvard in both games of their Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League doubleheader at Soldiers Field, Boston, Saturday, by scores of 5 to 0 and 1 to 0. The first contest went seven innings and the second nine. The double defeat eliminated Harvard from any hope of a tie for the league title. R. R. "Letty" Williams '33 held the Crimson to one hit in the first game and Philip Pross '35 held Harvard to three hits in the second contest. Scores by innings:

First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Cornell	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—	5	6	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	1	2

Batteries—Williams and Johnston; Taylor, deOlive and Nevin, Murmes. Losing pitcher—Taylor. Umpires—Kelleher and Barry. Time—1h. 35m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	3	3	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1	

Batteries—Pross and Johnston; Loughlin and Nevin. Umpires—Kelleher and Barry. Time—1h. 40m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 29—Pennsylvania scored six runs in the first three innings to defeat Princeton here Saturday, 6 to 1, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game. John L. Jackson '33, Penn star pitcher, held the Tigers to four hits and only one run as the losers were using three pitchers. Two hits, two errors and a wild pitch gave the victors four runs in the first inning. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	6	8	2
Princeton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	4	2

Batteries—Jackson and Treretola; Kammer, Purnell, Samuels and Pollansbee. Losing pitcher—Kammer. Umpires—Livingston and Wasner. Time—2h. 5m.

Brothers de Capriles Take Fencing Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—The brothers de Capriles, of Cuba and New York University, were the heroes of the outdoor épée fencing contests staged yesterday at the country home of the New York Athletic Club, at Travers Island. José R. de Capriles, captain of the undergraduate team, won the Shaw swords for the best individual effort, and his brother, Miguel A. de Capriles, an instructor in the university, and organizer of the graduate club, the University Fencers, was second in the qualifying test for the selection of the representatives of the New York division in the United States outdoor championships, at Chicago, next month, but as he had already won the swords, Tracy Jaeckel of The Fencers Club, who was third, won the second pair of Shaw swords.

The rest of the selected eight for Chicago included Norman C. Armitage, national outdoor sabre champion, also of The Fencers Club; Curtis C. Shears and John V. Grombach, New York Athletic Club; Malcolm H. Hammerschlag, Salle de Vince, and Max Kapner, another member of the University Fencers.

Twenty-six candidates appeared, and were divided into five strips with three survivors, then into three strips with three survivors, and the surviving nine fought out the finals, with Philip V. Lubart, another member of University Fencers, eliminated in the round robin.

The scores of the finalists were: Jose R. de Capriles, New York University, 6½; Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers, 6; Tracy Jaeckel, The Fencers Club, 4½; Norman C. Armitage, The Fencers Club, 4; John V. Grombach, New York Athletic Club, 3½; Curtis C. Shears, New York Athletic Club, 3; Malcolm H. Hammerschlag, Salle de Vince, 3; Max Kapner, University Fencers, 3, and Philip V. Lubart, University Fencers, 2½.

Connecticut State Tennis

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29 (AP)—Clair Smith of Pine Orchard, winner of the women's singles and

Young Vagrants Trained to Work By British Group

Peril of Becoming Tramps 'by Trade' Averted by Benevolent Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HECKMONDWIKE, Eng.—A new center for training young vagrants for useful work is to be opened near Bishop-Auckland, it is stated by the Wayfarers' Benevolent Association which has its headquarters here. Negotiations have just been concluded for a 10-years' lease of Windlestone Hall.

Formed in 1926, the association aims to prevent young men who have turned vagrants from becoming habitual tramps, and to give them occupational training and assistance. The association has another center at Stamford-le-Hope, Essex.

The Windlestone Hall scheme will be developed according to a three-years' plan. Several northern poor law authorities are participating in the scheme. It is intended that instruction shall be available as far as possible to all suitable candidates under the age of 25. At first Windlestone Hall will be equipped for at least 40 youths and young men, who will receive six months' tuition either as cooks or domestic servants, while the surrounding estate will be used to give training in forestry, estate carpentry, gardening, and farming.

The coöperation of officials of casual wards in Durham County and further afield will be sought in the selection of suitable persons for training. The upkeep of the hall will be mainly provided for by voluntary subscriptions, and a recent broadcast appeal has resulted in the provision of funds for equipment. During the first three years expenditure will be met out of private subscriptions and grants already guaranteed by northern vagrancy authorities.

The association has already found work for more than 300 young men.

Unbreakable Valves For Radio Invented

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An "unbreakable" all metal radio valve has been evolved here by the Marconiphone and General Electric Companies working in conjunction.

The weakest part of the ordinary radio valve, the glass bulb, has been entirely eliminated in the new "Catkin." The valve is smaller, thus making possible a further contraction in size of portable sets. The construction has ceased to be the work of an electric lamp manufacturer and has become one for the electrical engineer.

The "Catkin," as it is called, can be dropped, sent through the post, or subjected to great vibration without damage. Another advantage is that absolute uniformity of manufacture is claimed by the manufacturers. At present the four chief A. C. Mains types are being marketed.

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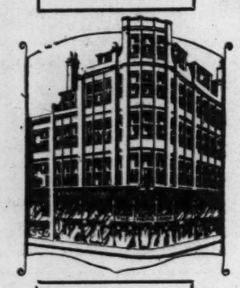

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—FOX Photos

TESTING UNBREAKABLE RADIO VALVES

Inflation Acts as a Balloon That Takes Prices for a Ride

Applied to Credit and to Money It Works in Opposite Directions but the Seeming Paradox Is Logically Explained

Recognizing the demand for a simple but accurate and adequate exposition of this moot term, inflation, and its current application, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR here presents an attempt at such an explanation.

Those who, before the days of the balloon tire and a service station on every corner, spent hours over an old hand pump trying to blow up a tire, may cringe when reading or hearing the word inflation. But let the word be applied directly to the family pocketbook instead of the automobile.

Generally, the word inflation means an enlarging, or increasing. A period of inflation, with reference to business, involves a rise in commodity prices, attendant upon a drop in the value or purchasing power of the dollar in commodities, principally foodstuffs.

It must be understood, however, why the dollar goes down when prices go up, and so, in effect, why the dollar is actually "deflated" when prices are "inflated." Well, it's purely an automatic process. The buying power of the dollar must be considered only in its relation to price. It's like saying that when a ball is thrown into the air the farther it goes up, or away from the earth, the farther the earth goes down, or away from the ball. Prices rise 50 per cent and a $1 hat now costs $1.50. The value of the dollar in buying hats and other things has gone down along with the increase in price; the dollar is still worth 100 cents, but the actual buying power of each cent has dwindled.

This Is a Natural Change

This change in the purchasing power of the dollar "just happens" when there is a change in price, and a distinction must be made between the meanings of money and dollar.

Money is the quantity of the circulating medium as a whole while the dollar is the unit of this medium and is considered from the standpoint of quality, or value. Money inflation then is an expression of the amount of money, and dollar inflation an increase in its buying power. As an expansion in the amount of money supposedly results in a rise in prices and a consequent decrease in the value of the dollar, it may be seen that money inflation and dollar inflation have opposite meanings. Therefore money inflation means dollar deflation.

The word inflation now generally describes an upward movement, characterized by a rise in prices. Whether it will come to include an increase in the amount of money remains to be seen.

Deflation is the opposite of inflation—a drop in prices and increased buying power of the dollar.

Present conditions, or at least conditions during the last three years, are recognized as illustrating deflation, for prices have declined. The dollar has been able to purchase more and more, although the number of dollars in the pockets of the consumers grew less. The war period was one of inflation, and prices went up.

What Goes Up Comes Down

Thus this gives a rather concrete picture—a mountain, the peak of which is the boom period, or the end of an inflationary period, and the valley the depression, or the end of a deflationary period. Like a snowball which loses size as it is pushed up the mountain side and gains it back as it rolls down the other side, the dollar may be pictured in this setting, large—in buying power—before beginning the ascent of the price mountain, small at the peak, and large again in the depression valley.

Boom periods are no more to be desired than are depressions, for it has been seen that inflation peaks, or booms, result in an artificial or dangerously swollen condition, and sooner or later a sudden bursting and headlong spill down into the valley. Then why trouble to bring about inflation?

Because there is a sort of a "happy medium" or normal level, which may be pictured on the price mountain as a plateau about half way up the side—a point arbitrarily chosen by most economists as representing a balance between prices, wages, and other factors involved.

To attain this level without sailing right on by it again to the dangerous heights, is the problem which President Roosevelt is attempting to solve. Many contend that existing and new powers available, applied under the changed circumstances surrounding the present inflationary process, will make "control" possible.

The Halfway Line

And here is where the term "reflation" enters the picture. It is a word coined to describe that movement from the low position back up to the normal level, and no farther. Inflation, it is pointed out, covers the entire climb from the bottom to the top. The movement is still inflationary, but the particular part of the inflationary movement with which it is hoped to be concerned is described by this other word "reflation."

Now, what causes inflation? What causes prices to rise? First, it must be remembered that normally the United States dollar is worth 23.22 grains in gold, a ratio fixed by the Government, which, however, by refusing now to pay out gold on demand, does not guarantee that value.

But suppose the Government did guarantee that value by paying gold on demand, as before. A direct devaluation, or decrease in the gold content, of the dollar, would send prices up automatically, unless the influence of demand were immediately to be exercised, in which case the amount of this demand would determine the price.

That is, if it were specified by law that the dollar was worth only, say 17 grains of gold instead of 23.22, the value of the dollar, in terms of gold, would be lessened theoretically. If, before the decrease in the gold value of the dollar, a hat was priced at $1, the amount marked on the tag would have to be raised in order that the same amount of money, in terms of gold, could be obtained from the purchaser. The reduction of the gold content of the dollar would make it worth about 75 cents in terms of gold instead of 100 cents, or to put it in another way would make each cent worth just three-quarters as much, in which case it still would be worth 100 "devalued" cents.

Means a Mark-Up

Hence if the price of the article remained at $1 the storekeeper would be getting only 75 cents worth of gold, or 100 cents, each of which was worth one quarter less than formerly. Therefore the price tag would have to be changed to read about $1.25. As was mentioned, from this point on the price is determined by demand, and demand, encouraged by the desire to buy before the price goes any higher, causes the price to do just that very thing—go higher.

An increase in the price of any one article also makes the buyer speculate as to the possibility of a rise in others and he acts accordingly—that is, there is a tendency to buy in anticipation of an increase in the prices of other goods. The speculation in this case has been increased by passage of the bill which has inflation as its object, and by a generally improved feeling, which contributes to an increase in confidence, a loosening of money, and more buying.

Then the printing of money—fiat money or "greenbacks"—not backed by gold, likewise lowers the value of the dollar and in the same manner tends to raise prices. Here confidence is a vital factor, but the theory that an increase in the amount of money automatically causes prices to rise, may be applied. Money has a scarcity value, like any commodity. When there is a lack of money its value is increased and prices go down. When there is an abundance of money its value goes down and prices go up.

Probably, however, the whole thing can be traced to the fact that the public, seeing "cheap" money being issued, and fearing that confidence in the ability of the Government to redeem it will decline, with a consequent decline in the value which will be placed upon it, rushes to buy things while prices are down.

Promotes Hoarding Perhaps

In opposition to this theory, that an increase in the amount of money through printing cheap money will cause a rise in prices, is the argument that the people will "hoard" the good money and try to get rid of the cheap money, thus nullifying the intended increase in circulation of money, or in the amount of money, for it must be remembered that money, as the term is used here, is made up of about 90 per cent bank checks or credit. When existing money, hoarded by the banks and individuals, is put out into use it tends to build up more of this check money in circulation, through the process of bank loans and buying, thus causing a rise in prices. It works both ways. Generally in a broad movement a rise in prices results in increased buying, and an increase in buying conversely sends prices up.

Now a look at the difference between currency inflation and credit inflation. Currency inflation is an expansion or increase in the amount of currency or cash by the printing or coining of more of it. Credit inflation is merely an increase in the amount of money in circulation brought about by the loaning of more of it and the greater general use of it. It is this latter process of credit inflation which the President proposes to push.

Inflation, then, it is seen, is all the way up, deflation is all the way down, and reflation is half way back up.

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Dispute Delays Project to Unify Reich Churches

Protest Over Election of Bishop Halts German Protestant Move

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 29—Unification of the German Protestant church along lines similar to the political unification of the Reich has encountered a difficult snag in a disagreement over the leadership.

Dr. Ludwig Mueller, Chancellor Hitler's Commissioner for Church Affairs, is in conflict with Pastor D. V. Bodelschwingh, church group candidate, over the new post of Reich's bishop.

Dr. Mueller has backing for the post from the "German Christians," an influential church group actively associated with the present National Socialist Government. Dr. Bodelschwingh was selected by a conference which during the past week has been attempting to complete the Protestant church unification and reach an agreement with the Government upon the procedure. The object is to bring together the 28 entirely distinct evangelical churches among which Germany's 40,000,000 Protestants are distributed.

So large a measure of success has been reached in this intensely important matter that a leading Berlin newspaper says that for the first time for 400 years the German Evangelical church has become a living reality.

The unification scheme, as approved by representatives of the German Evangelical state churches was drafted by three plenipotentiaries in coöperation with Dr. Mueller. The scheme provides that at the head of the new unified church shall be a Reich's bishop of the Lutheran faith under full guarantee that the fundamentals of the reformed faith shall be respected. Dr. Bodelschwingh, who was afterward elected, declared his intention to do his duty "in obedience to God and in consciousness of his responsibilities to church, state and people."

Dr. Mueller, in a radiocast protest against this election, said it was contrary to the desires of a large section of the Evangelical church. There was danger, he continued, lest those who opposed Dr. Bodelschwingh—in disappointment at the present development in the Protestant church — might leave that institution altogether.

The strength of the German Christians whom Dr. Mueller leads, may be judged by the fact that in the recent Berlin church elections they polled 74,000 votes out of 220,000 cast.

Canadian Bookbinder Gains Unique Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A separate item of $1 appears in the supplementary estimates recently tabled in Parliament. "To provide for the continuance in office of Mr. J. B. Noble, senior bookbinder, from April 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934," is the prosaic explanation. The story behind it is interesting.

Mr. Noble has passed the age limit of the civil service and according to the act must retire. But as the premier bookbinder of Canada, with a record of 30 years or more in the Dominion archives, Parliament legalizes his position by special vote, so that he may complete the proudest task of his life—the binding of Canada's Book of Remembrance, wherein is inscribed the names of 60,000 men who fell in the World War.

Incidentally Mr. Noble continues to draw his regular salary, plus the dollar. Thus long service and true craftsmanship may receive its reward despite rules and regulations to the contrary.

Head of Women's Club Protests 'Literary Trash'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Protest against what she termed "literary trash on public news stands" was raised by Mrs. J. M. Hobgood of Farmville, president of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, in her address before the annual convention of that organization, held in Raleigh.

Mrs. Hobgood requested an investigation into the circulation of such material, declaring that crime and sex magazines are doing much to upset the ideals of the young. She called upon women of the State to take their "share of the blame for conditions which present such difficulties." She outlined also a program that included equal educational opportunity for all children, adequate salaries for school teachers, a sanitary prison system and rehabilitation of prisoners.

Alabama Dry for Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Senator J. M. Bonner of Camden, leader of the dry forces in the Alabama Legislature, has filed as a candidate for delegate from the State at large to the prohibition repeal convention to be held Aug. 8 following the July 18 election. Senator Bonner is the second dry candidate to qualify for one of the 10 places as delegate to the convention, the other being Dr. J. B. Mills of Ozark.

Tax Slashes Urged By Toronto Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The establishment of a special committee or commission, consisting of representatives of the Government and authorities from other spheres, to study the financing and cost of the Federal Government was a recommendation sent to Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, by the Toronto Board of Trade. This is one of the several proposals to follow up the recent protests against the increased taxation in the last federal budget. At that time a cutting of expenses was urged.

Declaring that the additional $70,000,000 is out of proportion, the letter suggests further economies. The coördination of federal government departments and centralization of services should be studied more intensively. Creation of new public debt should be kept to activities that are self-supporting, for the general benefit of the country in the development of natural resources, or necessary to effect economy.

Adjustment of the system of pensions was a further suggestion; as were study of the personnel in government services and the elimination of employees not specially needed; and investigation of unemployment relief expenditures.

Greater Freedom And Depth Claimed For Diving Outfit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—A new diving dress, the "Tritonia," has been undergoing tests here under the supervision of the naval authorities. Unlike the shell used to raise the gold from the "Egypt" the diver can use both arms and legs in the articulated limbs of the suit, and the inventor, Mr. W. Peress, claims a working depth of 1200 feet.

The new outfit has been tested in Loch Ness in Scotland up to a depth of more than 400 feet (72 fathoms), the depth at which the Egypt is lying. Its great advantage is that the diver can use claws mechanically operated by his hands from inside. Carrying his own oxygen supply and air purifying apparatus there is no necessity for pumping. This alone represents an enormous advantage. The only connections with the surface are his lowering and raising cable and his telephone wire. Windows give him his view and an electric light in front shows him what there is to be seen and illuminates his work.

The diver can remain below for much longer periods than are at present safe, and should a very rapid return to the surface be necessary the detaching of a lead weight sends him up very quickly. When giving a demonstration in a tank Mr. Peress showed how he could pick up a sixpence with his claw "hand" or remove the screw fastenings on an iron box.

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The Children's Page

Nebby Saves the Clubhouse

By FRANCES MATHEWS WARN

ONE afternoon Ted was working busily at the shoe repair shop where he helped shine shoes after school and on Saturdays. Suddenly the door opened and three boys stepped in.

"Here we are," said Max. Charles and Jimmie stood silently.

"Well," said Ted, "it was my dog that did it and I'll take those papers back." He reached up on a high shelf and brought down a roll of tape-bound papers.

"We all belong to the Paper Club, don't we?" Max wanted to know. "And we are all going with you."

Ted's face brightened.

"Are you?"

"Well, aren't we the Paper Club?" Jimmie challenged loyally.

"Where do you suppose Nebuchadnezzar found those papers?" said Max.

"That's more than I know," replied Jimmie. "They came flying through the basement window with a thud and then I saw Nebby disappear."

Max laughed. "He's a dandy little dog, Ted. You don't have to give him away, do you?"

"Not yet," said Ted with a lump in his throat. "He's not costing so much to keep—not so very much—and I never had a dog before." He hugged the little fellow to him and Nebby licked his hand. He had been a little stray dog until he had found a home with Ted.

"Perhaps those old papers don't amount to anything," Charles suggested. "Let's put them with the old newspapers we're going to sell."

"Oh, no!" cried Ted. "They look important to me. We must take them back."

"Well, if they are any good Mr Wilkinson ought to be glad to have them returned," said Max.

"If Mr. Wilkinson wasn't the biggest banker in town," Jimmie added, "we shouldn't mind walking up to him, but he looks about as sociable as that marble pillar across the street."

Calling on the Banker

"Well," Ted proposed, "if you're going with me, get into the chair and let me shine your shoes. We must look our best. Jimmie, take the necktie out of your pocket and, Charles, you smooth Nebuchadnezzar a bit and put on his collar."

"Here we go," said Ted presently, "to call on Banker Wilkinson. Come along."

In a few minutes the four boys and Nebuchadnezzar arrived at the First National Bank. After a long wait and many explanations they were finally ushered into Mr. Wilkinson's office and greeted with a questioning stare.

"Well?" came from the man behind the big walnut desk.

"We are the Paper Club," began Ted bravely.

"We try to keep Pine Street clean," added Charles.

"We pick up all the papers that go flying over the streets," said Max.

"And we have taught our dogs to pick them up and drop them in Jimmie's basement window," continued Ted. "But my dog didn't know the difference between good papers and old ones," he explained. "We think that these papers belong to you," he said rather weakly. "My dog picked them up."

"What!" Mr. Wilkinson jumped from his seat as he looked at the package. Picking up the telephone, he called his secretary. "The papers have been found," he said. "Found!" As he hung up the receiver the boys stood up to go.

"What kind of a club did you say you have?" asked the banker, a more friendly note in his voice.

"A Paper Club," said Ted.

"That's what our club was formed for—to pick up waste papers," Charles told him. "But now we have a cabin down by Tumbling Run—it's a dandy."

"A cabin—where?"

"It's on Partridge Island Point," said Ted.

"Then it must be on my land," said Mr. Wilkinson.

"But there's a sign just across that says 'Camping Allowed Here,'" defended Max.

"We're only using a little corner—" began Charles.

"If we're on Mr. Wilkinson's land," Ted warned them, "we have no business there."

"You have such a big place," interrupted Charles. "Please let us have the little corner down by Tumbling Run. We piled the logs up and made it ourselves and it's all chinked up so warm. We've just fixed the roof and it's the nicest place in the world."

Still silence from Mr. Wilkinson. An idea came to Ted.

An Invitation

"Please, Mr. Wilkinson, won't you come out and see it?"

Mr. Wilkinson looked straighter and taller than ever. "Well, perhaps," he hesitated. "Yes, I'll come out tomorrow."

His voice had a curious ring in it and the boys filed out silently. The outside door was most welcome and not a word was spoken until they had gone quite a distance down the street.

The next afternoon Tumbling Run cabin was clean and in its best dress. There was a feeling of uncertainty in the air and the boys had little to say as they sat down for the first time. They had cleaned and brushed and made everything tidy. They had been to the top of Sugar Loaf and had brought back the very finest huckleberries that grew up there. Nebuchadnezzar had been so vigorously scrubbed that he had not yet forgiven them. He lay well back under the bunk to prevent any further attention.

At 5 o'clock a horn sounded in the distance. The Wilkinson car was arriving. Charles was appointed to go out and meet it and show Mr. Wilkinson the way in over the old tram road. The other boys watched from the cabin.

Presently Mr. Wilkinson, as tall and stern-looking as ever, was following Charles along the path. With some difficulty he made his way through the underbrush and reached the cabin.

"You are well hidden here," he smiled as he went through the low door. "I might never have found you!"

He meant to be friendly—that was sure. Nobody smiled as pleasantly as that if they didn't mean it.

"Do you know what you have done?" he finally asked.

The boys looked at him rather fearfully, and Ted said weakly, "No, Mr. Wilkinson."

Nebby's Reward

"You have saved papers for me that could never have been replaced. I wouldn't trust them to anybody else—and then I dropped them on the street myself. It must have been when I left my car. And your dog found them!"

"Hurrah for Nebuchadnezzar!" shouted Charles.

When little Nebby heard his name he crawled out from under the bunk wagging a very cheerful tail.

"You see, he's glad, too," said Ted. "He's really a good dog."

"I should like to do something for you boys," said Mr. Wilkinson.

"Well," replied Charles, "I can think of something."

"Yes?"

"Well—Ted can't always afford to buy Nebby all the good bones he wants—the kind with meat on them. Perhaps he could have a little account at your bank."

The banker smiled. "Well, I think that can easily be arranged."

"Or perhaps you might tell the butcher to put Nebby's name on his books—then he could get a bone for himself," suggested Ted.

"I think that's a better plan," replied the banker. "And another thing—the members of the Paper Club may have a place on Partridge Point as long as they wish."

And that is how it happened that Ted could keep his little dog and that they could all keep Tumbling Run cabin.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

Z for Zebra

Z is for Zebra—
His picture is plain—
See all his stripes
And his long horse's mane.

One day I met him
In the zoo,
Where the camel lives
And the elephant, too.

My mother thinks
They'd all rather be
Home again, roaming,
Happy and free.

A. B. D.

The Adventures of Waddles

SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO
THE TALK IN DRAKEVILLE EVERYWHERE IS OF CHICAGO'S GREAT WORLD'S FAIR
TO AIRPORT
TO DEPOT
TED WEB SAYS HE WILL GO BY TRAIN; JOE TEAL WILL MAKE THE TRIP BY PLANE.
TO CHICAGO
IN HUSTLER SIX I'LL TAKE A LOAD OF DUCKLINGS, AND WE'LL GO BY ROAD
THE MEETING PLACE WE ADVOCATE: THE MONITOR PAVILION'S GATE.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Little Boy And His Museum

MANY years ago there lived in England a little boy of 10 who went about looking for strange things. He never took a country walk without keeping his eyes open for anything unusual, curiously shaped stones, fossilized shells, pieces of flint that might in some bygone age have been used by prehistoric people. Anything of this nature found its way into his pocket, to be added later to other treasures which he kept in a number of boxes stored away in his bedroom.

As time went on more and more boxes were required, until his father, seeing he was getting together a really interesting collection of curios, gave him in an old cottage standing behind the house a room of his own in which to keep it. Here, for 14 years, he spent his spare time sorting the treasures he found into groups, and labeling them just as they do in big museums.

Many friends visited the cottage, and at last it happened that he was asked to lend his little museum to start an official one for the town.

But things did not end there. The big museum in Peterborough was no sooner formed than it, too, went on growing and growing, and as it expanded it had to keep moving into fresh quarters.

When the boy grew up he became the honorary curator and secretary of the museum, for no one knew as much about it as he did, and three years ago he was rewarded for his lifework by hearing that a magnificent building had been presented to the society for its use.

But Mr. Bodger—for that is his name—did not, in the excitement of it all, forget the interest he took in curios when he was a little boy, and so arranged for a special corner to be kept in the museum as a Children's Room. Here all kinds of interesting toys are shown.

When little Master Bodger put his first curiously shaped stone into his pocket, he little thought what a wonderful thing was going to grow out of it.

The Mail Bag

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England

Dear Ol' Togo:

I am writing to you because Snubs gets so many lovely letters that I feel sure he will be glad for you to have a letter, too. He's just that sort of dog. Another reason why I want to write to you is that you seem to be just about my size. I'm an Alsatian, and I can see everything that is on a table quite comfortably without stretching my neck at all. My name used to be Boney, but my new master did not like it, so he changed it to Barney, as he thought that would sound rather like Boney, but would be nicer. His nephew Barrie, aged four and a half, objected that you can't change a person's name after you've called him by it, but we felt he was rather too young to decide.

By the way, I'd like to congratulate you on that bell-ringing stunt of yours, Togo. It's great. I had never thought of doing that, but I have done one or two other things that I should like to mention. Of course, I shouldn't like you to tell everybody about this, Togo, but I think it will relieve my mind to confide in you.

You see, I just began to belong to my new master about three months ago, and of course, I did not know where things were kept and where I was supposed to get anything I wanted. One day when I was feeling awfully hungry I smelt that there was some kind of meat in the meat safe which stands outside, so I stood up on my hind legs and opened the safe door and took out a large piece of suet.

It was a dreadful mistake, Togo, and one would have thought that no sensible dog would have done it again, but would you believe it? the very next day they had got some bones from the butcher and put them in the same place. I heard them say they were for me, and I thought there could be no harm in my getting them when I wanted to, so I went and opened the safe again and got them out, but oh dear, I did get into trouble about it, so I decided never, never to do it again. However hungry I may feel now I never take anything until it is given to me.

I can quite understand how Snubs feels when the Boss is at school, because that is just how I feel when my master goes out and leaves me. When he is out in the evening, I lie on the rug at his bedroom door, and directly I hear him come in, I clear the stairs in one flying leap, rush at him, and put my two paws on his shoulders just to show him how glad I am to see him again.

I know the sound of his car directly it turns into the back lane to go into the garage, and as soon as I hear it I jump over the wall, which is about 10 feet high, at the end of the back yard. There is a little heap of soil in the yard which helps me on the inside, and I never mind the drop into the street at the other side if I can only get to my master quickly enough.

Now I must tell you what happened last week, because I feel more pleased about that than anything. My master had gone away to business in the afternoon and had left me at home, and I was feeling dreadfully lonely. Then quite suddenly an idea came to me. Why not follow him? His place of business is over three miles away and right through the very busiest parts of the town, but I had gone with him so often in the car that I felt sure I could find the way if I tried, so I jumped over the yard wall and off I went as fast as I could gallop down the road to the town. In less than half an hour I had arrived at my master's place terribly out of breath, but oh, so glad to find him! And wasn't he surprised to see me, and so was everybody else. But what I am pleased about is that now I can go whenever I want to if he happens to leave me at home.

I could tell you many more interesting things, but my secretary thinks that this letter is long enough. With friendly wags and a joyous bark for everybody in our set (including, of course, Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins). Your affectionate friend. Barney.

Peterborough, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to you. I enjoy reading the Children's Page in the Monitor, especially the Mail Bag.

I am eight years old and I have a little brother of four named Edmund. We have a pony called Peter Pan and a fox terrier called Roger. I am fond of reading and sewing and I collect stamps.

I send my love to all the Mail Baggers. Philippa B.

The Thistle Field

A True Story

GEORGE, the genial gardener, stood resting on his spade surveying his lovely garden. Wherever possible he had set out flower beds, and small shoots of green could be seen peeping through the soil. George nodded his head happily. "Who would not be content with such treasures in his possession?" he said aloud, speaking to the blades of grass on the smooth lawn, and the little buds pushing out on the branches of the bushes and trees. And the flowers nodded their heads, telling the genial gardener how happy they were to be cared for so lovingly: "We are glad to make your garden look beautiful," they added.

George thanked them, and turned to contemplate his land. There was a small field belonging to him which ran along the left side of his house; here thistles grew in great profusion. They were very pretty, but they spread so rapidly that George did not know quite what to do. Besides, they WOULD blow their downy seeds over into the flower garden, and thistles kept popping up and saying, "What fun this is, to be in a real garden instead of in the field!"

George would say "Y-E-S" very slowly; and then he would carefully dig up the little fellows and tell them to go to their own department and stay there, and the thistles would find themselves back in the field, where they would sit down and wonder why they were not welcome over on the other side of the hedge.

George did not want thistles to grow all over the place, and he thought and thought and thought about the best way to get rid of them.

Sometime later, a friend from British Columbia came to spend part of his vacation with George. When he saw the tall thistles in the field, he asked George why he kept them. "Over my side," said the friend, "we dig up what we can, and then set potatoes; they are splendid things for clearing the ground. After the crop is raised, you can pretty well plant what you like."

George listened intently. "Seems kind of heartless—digging them all up—because they are pretty, and the butterflies who visit them are so beautiful."

The friend from British Columbia laughed. "What a sentimental person you are! I'd have them up in no time if that field belonged to me."

But somehow George kept putting it off; and week by week the thistles grew and spread.

Some time later, when the friend had gone away, George strolled into the field and sat down, looking at the scene. Tall and short tufts of colorful thistles bowed daintily to the breeze; tiny birds clung to the swaying stems; baby field mice played hide and seek among the thick clusters of leaves at the bases of the plants; and happy little rabbits popped up among the hillocks that were half hidden by the tall plants. Over the pale and deep mauve blossoms butterflies poised and settled in the sunshine. George's heart warmed to such beauty.

"I should never have all those dear little creatures on a potato patch," he told himself, watching the antics of some of the attractive little visitors. And without further questioning he decided to leave the thistles just where they were, and went back to his garden and told the flowers they were to look upon the thistles as friendly neighbors, since they, in their turn, offered such cozy homes to so many tiny field-people.

Now, the most remarkable part of this story is that as soon as George had arrived at the decision to permit the wild flowering thistles to live right where they were, the seedlings stopped blowing over into his flower garden. And although many years have passed since then, and the thistles still flourish in their own field, there has never again been a trace of them among the roses and tulips and mignonette of his lovely garden.

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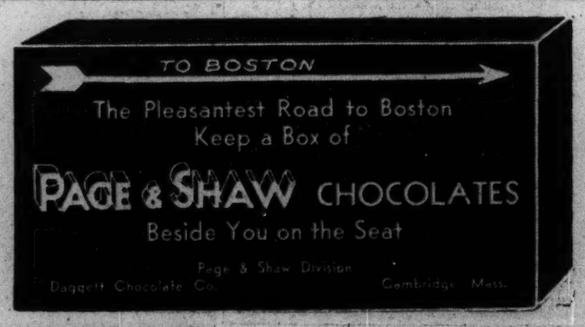

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The Home Forum

Night Pumper's Notebook

THE rice pumper—who, by the way, pumps water and not rice—starts his day at twelve o'clock; for two weeks at noon and for the next two weeks at midnight. This arises out of consideration for his partner on the opposite shift, and is an equitable arrangement, for each man thus works half the day and half the night; but after savoring both shifts he comes definitely to prefer the day which begins at midnight.

The day man, assuming his duties in the broad light of day, carries through the afternoon and evening the hard-edged images of noon. Night creeps about him, but it touches him not; he catches and imprisons a bit of day in the light of his lanterns and his furnace, and finishes his shift under the unrecognized impression that the sun is but a moment gone, and that night is just a vestible through which he passes on his way to rest.

The night pumper, on the contrary, awakens free from diurnal bias, and responds instantly to the stimuli of solitude and darkness. Night is intimate, but she is wary. "You cannot know the night," says a great woodsman, "by sitting up, for she will sit up with you. Only by coming into her presence from the borders of sleep can you meet her face to face in an intimate mood." That, the pumper realizes, is true.

* * *

Having come to this realization, knowing its truth beyond possibility of argument, he is at a loss for reasons to support his view, because the reasons themselves are imponderable and they deal with imponderables; with shades of light and cadences of sound which one can never capture and can never lose. There is, for example, the brief moment between shutting off the clock and reaching for the shoes, when one lies in bed and regards the cool Arkansas moon through the door of the tent and perceives, for the first time, the infinity, the unendingness of light; a supply so great, so bountifully poured forth, that eye is insufficient to receive it and ear must lend assistance. The night pumper learns this; the day pumper learned it once but he has forgotten, and must learn once more when the night shift again is his.

Moonlight, undeniably, makes sound; a sound on the borderline of light, made perhaps of the whisperings of the rays, combining and molding each other into one pure, unvarying note. Listen intently for it and it is gone; give attention elsewhere and it returns, to peep around the hinterlands of consciousness and echo in memory like the surf of a lunar sea. It is pleasant, observing such things while going to work at midnight.

From the stile at the edge of the locust grove the pumper's way leads through an undulating woodlot where darkness, counterpoise of moonlight, collects in pools beneath the trees and swims blackly from hollow to hollow, dissolving and reforming and shaping itself as clouds break across the face of the moon. Chinaberry trees gesticulate mildly to each other, moving their branches in arboreal sign language and fluttering their leaves at some sally of the wind. Good-natured and confidential, chinaberry trees at midnight. It is not so in daytime; then, like soldiers on review, they stiffen themselves against the gaze of mortals and acknowledge the wind in staid and perfunctory manner. The night pumper, swinging along with his dinner bucket, congratulates himself, and adds another imponderable to his collection.

* * *

Beyond the woodlot and its shadows there is the lane. Quite an ordinary lane by daylight; grassy in the center, rutted a bit toward the edges, climbing a knoll and sliding down again, possessing no feature that is not duplicated a thousand times in the flat country between Little Rock and Stuttgart. But the truth about that lane—and only the night pumper knows it—is that it has been appropriated by the glowworms, which seem to regard it as their own peculiar responsibility. Fortunate is he who traverses it, going to work at midnight!

He sees his way outlined in fire, in parallel lines at either side of the lane. There is no sound, no movement, only those broad bands shining softly, beckoning, directing. How to describe that color? One could consider it cold, if he wished: a blue green. A moment later he would feel it warm—a purple green. It is, in fact, an imponderable, not only as to color but as to dimension and location. In watching it, one loses his perspective and is unable to tell whether he sees a broad stripe far away or a narrow one inches from his eyes. Stand quietly and watch a certain area and its width changes; it shrinks to nothing and as easily expands again.

Curiosity overcomes the pumper, on his way to work at midnight; he drops to all fours at the side of the lane and brings his eyes within inches of the ground. There are shallow ditches there; perhaps the glowworms seek moisture. But he can see no creature, no thing, only light; and it is no nearer his eyes now than it was before. He rejoices; the pleasant mystery remains intact. Dusting off his hands and knees, he looks ahead at the beckoning lines and accepts their guidance without further impertinence.

And so one comes to the pumping plant, the only spot of man-made light in the whole dark countryside. Shades of light and cadences of sound; light from lanterns and ashpit, sound from humming turbine, singing steamline, and clicking checkvalve. Back of all and bigger than all and more significant than all, in the rice country, is the heavy roar of the water as it tumbles into the flume and races away to the dark outposts of the fields.

Here it were easy to digress, and to speak, not of imponderables, but of solid things, for they are part of the picture. One carries in mind, for example, the glint of furnace fire in polished brass, and can see again the bobbing progress of the day pumper's lantern as he swings away toward home. But, when such things endure for nearly twenty years, and reappear in the midst of a great city as vividly as they did in the country, defying thus both time and distance, they perhaps belong with the imponderables which one can never quite grasp and never quite lose.

* * *

So begins the night pumper's day—at midnight. He remains, after the day man's departure, the only waking person for miles around, but he is not alone. He is, in a manner, custodian of the rice. The tender shoots, pushing through the water in uncounted, incomprehensible millions, are his own particular charge. He stands with one hand upon the thundering flume and sees the fields stretch out before him, to be immediately lost in darkness. Twin lamps glow at intervals as some frolicking bullfrog looks in his direction. Frog voices fill the air in nightly orchestration—piccolos, flutes, clarinets, oboes and tubas.

Why is it, muses the pumper, that these things strike home when one begins his day at midnight, and fail to do so when he finishes his day at the same hour? There is, now, a sense of expectancy, not only within the man but in all the externalities of nature; a delicious feeling of suspense, of readiness for something to happen. It awaits but a touch to set the thing in motion, but the touch, the signal, does not come. One waits; and, waiting so, he perceives.

At three o'clock a long line of lights creeps silently past on the eastern horizon: a passenger train, Texarkana bound. The spell of night is broken. Blackness recedes and grayness comes; mists blow in from the flooded fields. In the east a yellowness appears, climbs the dark ladder of the sky and forms a background for the hanging tracery of locust leaves. There develops now, dimly, the road leading away toward Stuttgart, and fenceposts on either side muffling their heads in floating vapor. In the east red replaces yellow, and the yellow flees up, up, to the meridian; the gray beyond it turns to blue. breeze sweeps the mists away, and day has come.

The tumbling water in the flume, formerly a sound only, now appears to sight also. Below the derrick the great stream spouts upward from the pipe, rises and hangs in air like a silver mushroom, swaying, falling, rising again, breasting the level rays of the new sun. The night pumper closes his notebook; the chapter is ended, and tomorrow's writing will be upon a new page.

J. F. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25 Six months . $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign		United States	
14 pages	3c	14 pages	2c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	16 to 22 pages	3c
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
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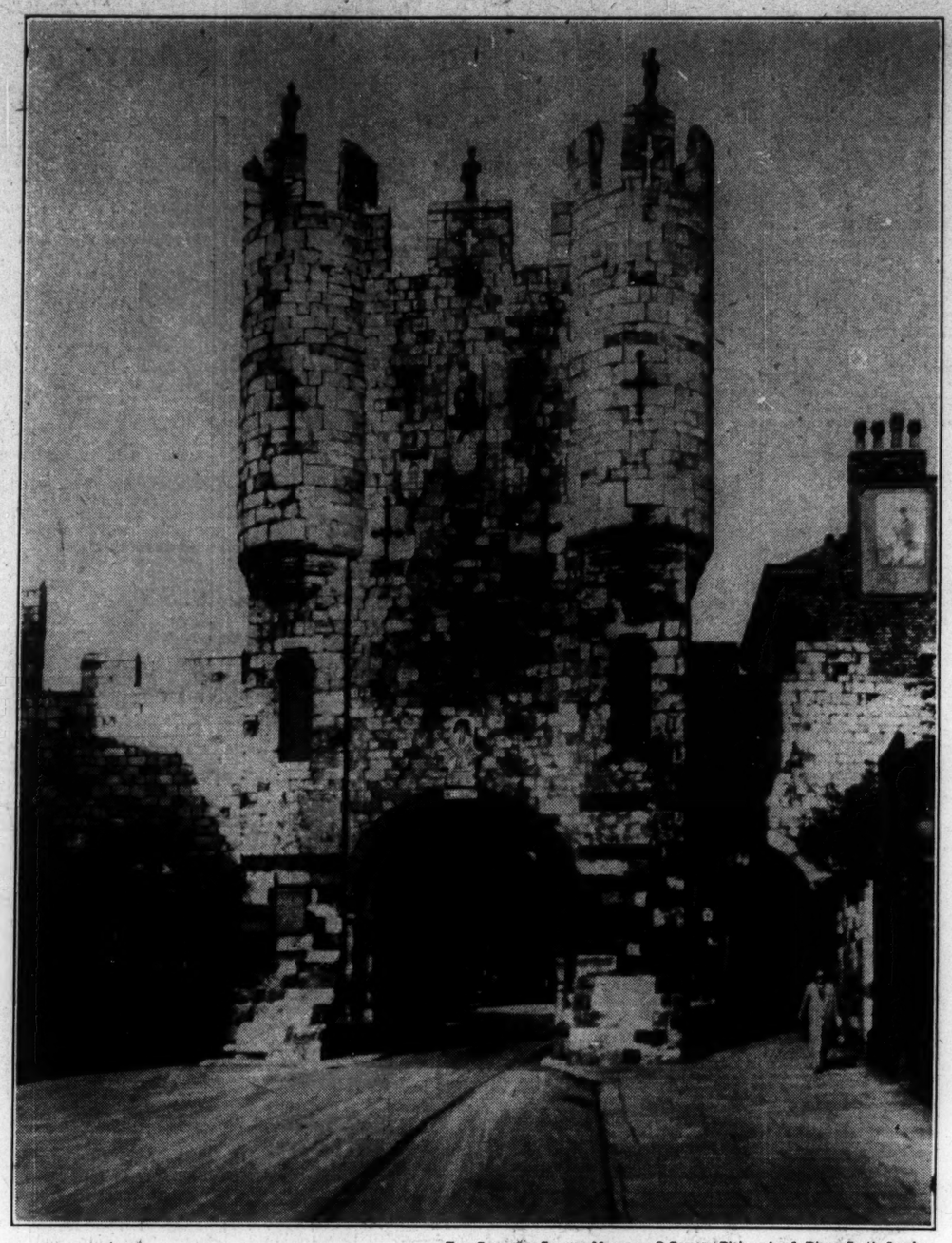

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Micklegate Bar, York (England)

AS THE train rolls into the station, the brevity of the name, York, is immeasurably more effective than any longer name would be. It bespeaks history, yet it leaves out that ancient version which stirs the memory most. It should still be Eboracum. Why should not every town of Roman origin have its name so placed? The imagination would leap to greet it. In York it would be, of all places, most fitting, for deep in the very ground over which the trains now thunder lies a treasu of precious things. Some are of silver and gold and jewels, but this alone does not make them precious. They have a secret more wonderful than that; and, in the old guest house, where they are collected, they whisper it to you.

There is a wooden whistle here, quiet after much blowing, which must have been a precious thing to some little Roman. These shells were picked up on the coast and brought to York by baby fingers. Their counterparts are cast up every minute by the sea, which is as careless of its toys as are children. This paint box is of samian ware, the paint still clinging to it as when it was smudged on by some childish hand. These are the sweet familiarities of home and childhood, the sameness of things intimate and wholesome that bring the centuries together. York has many such secrets.

* * *

A soft rain is falling, but it cannot dim the peculiar mellow radiance of York. It is a gracious city. Intellect, hospitality and quiet dwell therein. From whence have come these qualities? What has given York its imperial and sovereign air? Surely, the answer is in the name Eboracum. Other cities, too, have been Roman, other cities have more to show; but they have spread beyond their boundaries, and lost something of their royalty. York, encompassed within its ancient spaces, is Altera Roma still. She has that secret hidden beneath her stones that moves the heart more than all the visible loveliness of her medieval buildings. It hides under Stonegate, where the Roman pavement is, with its gully made by chariot wheels. It runs along Coney Street, which keeps its Roman narrowness intact. Down its length the Roman soldier has preceded you. It floats like a river mist beside the Ouse, softening the edges of the many-angled tower. In the guardhouse you can read the scribblings of a Roman soldier; standing where the sentry stood sixteen hundred years ago, you can look across the river t the city walls. Before the sentry held his watch, the foundations were there. They were high mounds of earth on which the walls were built, destroyed, repaired, broken, and built up again throughout the Middle Ages. Age added to ag has also added to their height, and from them you look down upon York. The first walls, sloping away from you far beneath, nature has covered protectingly with grass; but they are still there, a tested foundation.

So the sentry, patrolling their narrow ramparts, must have looked down on his city and on his camp, different, yet curiously the same. The Roman capital, indeed, sounds almost modern—or is it we, perchance, who are Roman? Their homes were not so inferior to ours, and better far than those which came after. The winds that swept into the castles of the Normans and Plantagenets were not permitted to enter even the smaller dwellings of the third century Roman. He kept them out with glass—a device forgotten when he went away, but restored again after nine centuries, and still used in the twentieth by these imitative Englishmen! The rooms of the Roman villas were lit with lamps; but the Saxons had to be content with candles. Moreover, the Romans of the third century had central heating in their houses while the Englishmen, save for a few small fires, went cold until the twentieth! The Romans made our roads, our bricks, our letters, our numbering. They brought order and prosperity into the land, law and education. They stood for civilization and government, and what they gave us has become our habit and our common usage. It is a debt never to be forgotten. This is the secret York whispers to you in your wanderings. It crowns her with a golden radiance, as emperors were once crowned in her, and proclaims her Eboracum, the regal city.

When Rose Baked—

It was easy to tell when Rose was about because of the noise of chopping that came early from the woodshed beneath my window. Rose was a great chopper. She worked with a will; and, if one had not known how small she was, one might have supposed, from the sounds, that a powerful person was wielding the ax.

Rose was nothing in particular, being neither a daughter of the farm nor a maid. She belonged to a cottage up the lane, and came in when extra help was needed She was, in my eyes, exceedingly useful, though I could never get the farmer or his wife to admit it. She could. as I have said, chop with the best—and chopping is no easy task as I know to my cost. She could also milk, quickly and well; mix the food for the pigs which, from the way they consumed it, was always to their taste; polish the wooden floors, bake, and—a feat I greatly admired—chase the hens and ducks through the wet grass of the orchard into their respective homes, with only the moon and the stars to light her.

When Rose baked, I made it a rule to stay at the farm in order to enjoy the scent that came from the oven. She seldom spoke at her work, or even smiled. "If you get a smile from Rose, you're lucky," the farmer's wife would say. But her movements were like those of a small bird intent upon its business, and it pleased me to watch them.

The old-fashioned kitchen cupboards were set high into the wall, and could only be reached with the aid of a chair. In her short blue frock and long white apron, Rose would stand on tiptoe, stretching a brown arm toward the row of tins. When the mixing process began she would perch on a low wooden stool beside the table, the better to stir.

"What are you making today, Rose?" I asked one sunny afternoon, hearing the sound of the wooden spoon on the china.

"A cake, miss," she replied, without looking up.

"And what color is it to be?"

She did not answer.

"Let it be pink this time," I said. "We haven't had pink for a long time."

Without a word, she climbed upon the chair again and reached down a little bottle of pink essence.

"They make wonderful cakes in London," I said, by way of conversation, "iced cakes, tier above tier"

She did not speak. The sun, coming in at the open door, caught a brown curl hanging half over her face, and rolled down it. She stooped lower and lower over the bowl, stirring vigorously, with her head on one side.

"They have cream in them, too," I went on, determined to make her talk, "layers of cream, and almond icing."

She left the bowl and, crossing to the oven, tested the heat of the shelf with a damped finger.

"And sometimes, on the top, they put sugar flowers for decoration."

She greased a tin and lined it carefully with paper; then, turning the contents of the bowl into it, slipped it into the oven and closed the door. Then she glanced at the clock on the mantelpiece, washed her hands under the pump in the yard, took off her apron and left me

I realized that she had duties to perform and could not be bothered with my chatter. Feeling slightly rebuffed, I made my way into the garden.

She did not come the following day, Things were shipshape again and her help was not needed I thought I caught sight of her blue frock moving slowly along a hedge across the fields; and once, during the afternoon, I saw something dart through the orchard toward the pantry, with the movements of a tiny, blue tit.

Tea was laid as usual on a round table in the big sitting-room window. In the middle, on a raised dish, was a cake covered with pink icing; and, lying across the top of it, was a wild rose.

"I can't think who put it there—it looks silly to me," said the farmer's wife, hastily cutting a plate of thin slices of bread and butter.

I did not reply. I thought I had never seen anything prettier than the wild rose cake.

D. A. L.

Injasi

(The Rhodesian East Wind)

I

Injasi, sea-born, sweeps the heat away;
West, with the westering sun, low-voiced she flies
Waking cool airs to rouse the lazy day,
Wafting the grass-smoke from the laden skies. . . .

Injasi from the Eastward brings the breeze
That billows-out the long grass on the hills,
And sings unceasing through umsasa trees,
And blows the brown dust where the farmer tills.

II

—The dust that sinks to Westward from the plough.
The heat-waves shake, and break, and disappear;
On Odzi peak the high-winds roar and sough
Through riven cliffs the thunder-songs of Air.

The whole veld wakes to face the afternoon;
The drowsy dufker rise and pass along
The cooling foot-hills; and the brown baboon
Shout on the crags; the birds renew their song;

The long grass rustles, and the dead leaves fall;
The browsing bushbuck sniff the scented breeze;
Far off, the dassies on the Krantzes call,
And hail the East-Wind of the open seas.

III

Who knows the home of sea-born winds that pass
Waking with dawn and wandering with the sun—
Sweet-odoured winds that whisper in the grass
And fade in silence when the day is done? . . .

IV

The cattle are returning from the vleis,
The sun, gold-fingered, sinks into the West;
The kopjes yield the goats by well-worn ways
Back to their wired kraals to take their rest;

The last hoarse crows flap westwards through the sky.
A hare lopes out to browse along the road,
The last pink tints on Vumba pale and die,
The deepening heaven (infinitely sowed

With myriad jewels) scarce one star reveals,
When, as the valleys into shadows melt,
Unseen, Injasi silent homeward steals,
And leaves dark Night the wooing of the Veld.

—KINGSLEY FAIRBRIDGE, in "Veld Verse." (London: Oxford University Press.)

"If it were not so"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE talks which Jesus had with his disciples before his crucifixion, when he was counseling and comforting them, he said, "In my Father's house are many mansions;" and he added this significant statement: "If it were not so, I would have told you."

With what solace must those words have fallen upon the troubled hearts of his hearers! Their human doubts and fears must have been stilled by the assurance of his tender concern for them, a concern so sincere and faithful to their true welfare that it would not admit of offering them anything less than absolute security. He who had taught them how to pray and to heal, who had grounded them in moral precepts and revealed to them the sacred verities of being, would neither lure them with false hopes nor soothe them with vain dreams. They had been three years with the Master and well knew that evasions and equivocations found no place in his ministry. Neither fear nor favor had ever caused him to depart one jot or tittle from the rules of divine Truth he expounded. Therefore, when he urged his followers not to be troubled but to increase their faith, they could rest assured that there was a sound basis for that faith.

There never lived one with a deeper regard for the truth than Jesus of Nazareth. Truth was the foundation of his teaching and healing, the rock upon which he built his church. When menaced by heckling materialists, he exposed their devious-mindedness with his simple accusation, "Now ye seek to kill me, a man that hath told you the truth;" but although their persecutions brought him to the judgment hall of Pilate, neither taunt nor threat could induce him to retract or reverse a single statement.

Christian Science, being based on the teachings of Christ Jesus, partakes of and expresses their integrity. The textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, sets forth the necessity of honesty in the thought of the learner. Students of Christian Science are taught that rectitude and sincerity must accompany all their efforts if those efforts are to be crowned with success; that only pure motives and methods can be tolerated in practice; that goodness and conscientiousness enlist divine power, but that hypocrisy and dishonesty forfeit such aid and defeat their own ends. "Having seen so much suffering from quackery," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 458 of Science and Health, "the author desires to keep it out of Christian Science." Again, when contradicting a false report which had been circulated about her, she stated emphatically (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 143), "It is self-evident that the discoverer of an eternal truth cannot be a temporal fraud."

"If it were not so, I would have told you," said the great Teacher of Christianity; and it is plain that this assurance was not limited to the immediate conversation with his disciples, but, in keeping with his character, applied to all his sayings and promises. Surely, then, it behooves his followers to study earnestly those sayings and to ponder those promises.

To the thoughtful student, the questions naturally arise: What else did Jesus say? What are some of these assurances upon which we may confidently draw, as did the disciples long ago, for comfort and for counsel? There are many of them, but perhaps none that have a more vital and practical relation to everyday experience than the words spoken during the reunion of Jesus with his disciples, after he had submitted to the cross and the tomb, and then had reappeared to human sight in order to confirm his teachings. He said, "And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

Christian Science makes possible an acceptance of his words and a radical reliance upon his assurance. In this connection Mrs. Eddy writes on page 328 of Science and Health: "Jesus' promise is perpetual. Had it been given only to his immediate disciples, the Scriptural passage would read *you*, not *they*. The purpose of his great life-work extends through time and includes universal humanity."

What a prospect opens as we consider this great truth! May we not believe ourselves included in this wonderful declaration of Christ Jesus and learn to show the signs which he named as testifying to the active acceptance of his gospel? Christian Science replies that we can joyfully appropriate such a basis for our hope, with its implication of God-given dominion, and begin courageously to handle the serpents of both sin and sickness, confident of ultimate success in such demonstration of divine power because Jesus promised it. And if it were not so he would have told us!

The Spirit of "Punch"

The very idea of a number of respectable gentlemen sitting down to be deliberately funny is a funny idea in itself, but so it happened, and Punch was born and, I am very glad to say, is still alive and kicking merrily.

Would I could have sat at the celebrated Punch table with Douglas Jerrold, Tom Taylor, Thackeray, Tenniel, John Leech; with Charles Keene, George du Maurier and others of the great clan, and pondered over their ideas of humour.

Humour is ever changing, but wit remains the same. Jokes are always being dressed in new clothes, and today the letter-press under a drawing does not commence with "Stout old party (loquitur)" or end with "Exit chucklin." Few black-and-white artists use stage directions with their drawings, and the questionable art of punning is nearly dead. Always there remain the "Enfant terrible," the Bohemian, the Society Thruster, the fat man, and the sporting character; and golf has been a good friend to joke draughtsmen.

Cast your mind back to 1855, and Punch at the time. There is evidence that such people as are depicted therein did, in fact, exist, but I verily believe that Queen Elizabeth and the people about her seem more real. Perhaps we are too close to the time. Look at them, look at their clothes, their attitudes; read the legends written below the drawings! Yes, that was funny then, and today as dead as a door nail. Very, very few of the artists seem to have had our idea of fun. Keene, Leech, yes; George du Maurier later, yes; but Mark Lemon, Tom Taylor—no, not today.

Keene and Tenniel are, to my mind, the outstanding figures; then Leech, then du Maurier. 'They are the 'big sticks' of the Victorian 'comic.'

At the Crown Inn in Vinegar Yard the first Punch dinner was held in a very Victorian room, and you may be certain the dinner was very Victorian, but there was the spirit of Mr. Punch ready as now to trounce the follies of the day. Tom Taylor thought that people looked to Punch for guidance, and I believe they do; they see in the "big cut," the cartoon, the temper of the English people, their joys and sorrows, their hatred of abuses, of sham politicians, their attitude toward foreign affairs. In the hands of a vast organization Punch would have died in a month or two, crushed by vulgarity; in the hands of a few gentlemen he has won his way into English hearts. . . .

If you would understand the changing humour of the English you must look through one or two volumes of the old Punch. In a way it is very depressing: beautiful drawings and what now appear to be the most dreadful jokes; but as history it is unbeatable. It is a magnificent mirror of the English temperament, and it is absolutely clean, and moves, so to speak, in the best circles. The great cartoonists have received the honour of knighthood; a child can read the paper, and considering that it has a certain attitude to keep up every week, it is a very remarkable feat. When the idea was first mooted, when the first number appeared, I feel certain that not one of the contributors knew or even guessed it would become as much an English institution as London Bridge.—DION CLAYTON CALTHROP, in "I Will Be Good." (London: Cassell. Boston: Little Brown.)

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

'Merry Mount' at Ann Arbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

DR. HOWARD HANSON'S new opera, "Merry Mount," proved to be the climax in fact as well as in time of the fortieth annual May Festival of the University of Michigan School of Music. This first performance was in concert form.

Awaited with more than casual interest because its composer has steadily grown in musical stature until he is an internationally recognized figure, "Merry Mount" more than met the expectations of the most sanguine. It proved to be a work sincerely felt and bravely executed, as varied in its modes as in its moods, throbbing with vitality from its first chord to its last and abounding in choral and orchestral climaxes that should win acclaim at the New York Metropolitan next January.

Dr. Hanson several years ago sought an American opera libretto and found one in a story of early New England by Mr. Richard L. Stokes. Though fictional in character it is authentic in flavor, telling as it does of the sinful love of Wrestling Bradford, an early Massachusetts clergyman, for a woman betrothed to another.

With an intolerance characteristic of the period, the Puritan zealot flays an assortment of "sinners" before he betrays his own weakness. He seeks to marry Plentiful Tewke, daughter of one of his elders. The girl begs for all possible delay, since she has no love for Bradford, and presently he comes face to face with the lovely Lady Marigold Sandys, who seems to him the living embodiment of Astoreth, Queen of the Moon, whose vision has been troubling his dreams.

The second act is devoted to an armed conflict between the Puritans, led by Bradford, and the Cavaliers on Merry Mount, a hill selected for the wedding of Lady Marigold and Sir Gower. When Gower is killed Bradford takes charge of Marigold and attempts to make love to her. Repulsed, he falls into a trance. The second act closes with a wild dance of girls and monsters, at the end of which Bradford barters his soul with Lucifer for possession of Astoreth, adding, to seal the transaction, a curse upon New England.

In the third act, Bradford, awake, sees his curse begin to work when Indians attack and fire the village. He denounces Lady Marigold as a witch, but in a moment of final repentance he seeks to atone for his own sins and avert the curse by carrying the unconscious Marigold with him into the flames.

To match this horrendous fiction, Dr. Hanson has composed a score that makes use of every resource of the modern orchestra, the freest harmonic structure and the most ragged of rhythms. Most of the distortions, however, occur in the vision scene, where there is excuse enough, leaving the rest of the score fairly conventional. In fact, there is one romantic duet for tenor and soprano, and arias for each of those voices as well as for the baritone lead of Bradford, which will hardly be overlooked by concert recitalists in the seasons to come.

In the matter of choruses, the score is particularly effective; but one technical criticism was leveled at the score after the first performance—that these choral episodes are too complex to be practical in an opera house. Yet they were stunning as delivered by the 300 mixed voices of the Michigan Choral Union, which had been preparing them for months under the direction of Mr. Earl V. Moore and with sufficient time in which to work out their details it seems as though they could be handled by any first-class opera house chorus

Dr. Hanson conducted the concert première, and communicated such fervor to chorus, principals and orchestra that the performance achieved every possible degree of effectiveness.

Mr. John Charles Thomas sang the baritone rôle of Wrestling Bradford, Miss Leonora Corona the soprano part of Lady Marigold Mr. Frederick Jagel the two tenor parts of Sir Gower and Lucifer, Miss Rose Brampton two minor contralto parts, Mr. Chase Baromeo the bass rôle of Praise God Tewke, and Mr. George Galvani several lesser baritone parts.

At the second of the six concerts Mr. Arnold Bax's impressionistic orchestral picture "In the Faery Hills," and Mr. William Turner Walton's oratorio, "Belshazzar's Feast," aroused much enthusiasm, and no little discussion; and at the fifth concert Mr. Frederick Stock included two other compositions new to Ann Arbor audiences, though not new as to date—Mr. Leo Sowerby's descriptive ballad for two pianos and orchestra, "King Estmere," and Mr. John Powell's arrangement of three southern dances entitled "Natchez-on-the-Hill."

This fifth concert marked the reunion, after a separation of several seasons, of Messrs Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, who won fame at one time as two-piano artists. They purpose to resume their work in the field next fall. Their appearance in Ann Arbor was a courtesy to Mr. Maier, who is head of the piano department in the School of Music. Their début number was Bach's Concerto in C minor for two pianos and strings, and their encores included a novelty of their own devising descriptively entitled "Wasting Time."

Another feature of a festival that came surprisingly close to 100 per cent attendance was the Ann Arbor début of the Metropolitan's glamorous Mme. Grete Stückgold, soprano, in the Wagner program with which the School of Music paid a double tribute—to the master of Bayreuth and to the late Dr. Albert A. Stanley, founder of the festivals 40 years ago. Mme. Stückgold made a deep impression, both with her personal charm and with her authentic interpretations of Senta's ballad from "The Flying Dutchman," Elisabeth's Prayer from "Tannhäuser" and two shorter selections from "The Valkyr."

At the Thursday evening concert Mr. Jascha Heifetz was the soloist, offering a superb reading of the Brahms Violin Concerto, and at the opening concert, largely devoted to Russian composers, Mme. Nina Koshetz, soprano, sang excerpts from "Prince Igor," "Eugen Onégin" and Moussorgsky's "The Fair of Sorotchinsk," revealing a voice of fine theatrical power, but somewhat lacking in warmth and sweetness.

Miss Rose Brampton, contralto, was soloist at the matinée concert when 400 Ann Arbor school children responded to the conducting of Miss Juva Higbee and did great honor to her year-long training.

OTTO ASHERMANN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

School for Dance Critics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. OTTO ASHERMANN, junior partner of Boston's popular dance firm, the Hans Wiener Studio, is an engaging young man who entertains all sorts of lively ideas.

Among them is the not impossible notion of a school for dance critics. Not only, says he, should all dance schools and teachers be licensed, but dance critics as well. Furthermore, they should be put through a course of training as rigorous as that of German dance schools. For how can a mere music critic discerningly expatiate (without extra-musical instruction) on the dance, which is a separate language in itself? Or, if a drama critic can see the drama in a dance, will he also be sufficiently percipient to detect the aptitude of its design, its tonal architecture, its relation to space?

Here are some of Mr. Ashermann's views on What Every Dance Critic Should Know. Next to music, the dance is the most universal as well as the most eloquent of languages. The dancer should make this language so clear that people who do not converse in it will understand. Music for the ear; movement for the eye; both from the heart. There is a sort of movement which speaks without eloquence, for it is thrown at you. It cannot be kinesthetically understood, for it has nothing to say. Tap dancing, precision choruses and other vaudeville types are examples of movement thrown at the audience, as a painter might throw his paint from palette to canvas without giving it form. True, it may be temporarily diverting, but what thought does it convey? It is thought that unites the color splotches into form and makes the embodiment speak. So, every movement formed in dance is a definite utterance. There are no chance movements. And the dancing body is more a medium, which makes for eloquence, than an instrument, which makes for mechanics.

There are four main stations in dancing movement: tension, guidance, swing and relaxation. Between tension and relaxation lies the entire realm of movement. The pupil should be taught to reach outside of his natural sphere. Some, low in stratum, downswinging in tendency, should learn to be upswinging, free. Others, tense and vigorous naturally, should learn the quieter moods of relaxation. The dancer must be versatile, acquiring all the variants in the scale of motion tones. And so, we should think, must the dance critic.

Space feeling is of first importance to the dancer. For we live in space. Untrained, as soon as we get away from the forward movement, we become awkward. We move backward without grace, sidewise with crablike ugliness. We unconsciously try to make our three-dimensional selves flat. Dance movement is a corrective to this impulse. When we learn how to move in accordance with the laws of space, we attain rhythmic equilibrium.

Responding to the suggestion that it might be helpful to record the dance in motion pictures, Mr. Ashermann averred that the dance had much better be recorded in script (though script is intelligible only to the student). The dance cannot be transcribed satisfactorily in motion pictures because of spatial values. There is no room for the third dimension. Only the front or profile views can be properly seen. The back bend, a thousand figurations, cannot be photographed without distortion.

Movement being the primary factor, the accompaniment should be directed by the movement, not the movement by the accompaniment. In the early dance, abstract movement called for an audible accompaniment, the music always occupying secondary place. When we submit the movement to the music, it becomes secondary rather than primary, as it should be. Movement dictates not only the choice of instruments and composition but the costume, which also provides subordinate if integral support. The dance begins—and ends—with movement.

"The 'New Dance,' more generally if falsely known as the new German dance, has its origin in the Orient. Its main features—dynamics and space—were derived directly from this source. The dance of the Orient bases its technique on the expression by the simplest possible movement of an idea, a thought. It replaces small, blurring movements by ornamental designs, scarce in their variations, but enhanced in their effect by repetition (monotonies) and by an emphasis of the dynamic component."

Strange are the elements that sometimes combine to make up a dancer. Irrelevant as it may seem to art, Mr. Ashermann won the degree of Doctor of Commercial Science at Vienna University, became a business man, a commercial traveler—and what is even more amazing, was successful. But if part of him was in business (no doubt from necessities many of us experience), most of him was in dance. He had watched the progress of his cousin, Mr. Hans Wiener, had studied with him, working nights and appearing in amateur performances. And one day he suddenly broke loose and ventured forth to see the Eastern World on slow packets or freighters, reaping with a minimum of expense a maximum of investment. The easy-going ships stopped for days at remote ports, and dancing was everywhere, a part of life. With indefatigable energy he worked his way from Genoa to Hong Kong and missed not a Balinese nor an Indian dance on the way, learning languages besides. When he saw a crippled woman join in a native dance, all aspect of her deformity lost in the joy of movement, the inspiration came to him to bring the dance closer to the people at home as it was close to them here, to dance for them, to teach them to dance.

In spite of his own accomplishments, Mr. Ashermann believes that he dislikes the solo dance. Solos are reserved for greatness, he contends. Only the artist of universal humanity is big enough for solo. It takes a Paderewski, a Kreisler or a Wigman to communicate greatness of soul, the intrinsic message. But, we maintain, if minor musical soloists can give pleasure and sometimes exaltation, why not minor dancers?

Again quoting Mr. Ashermann: "The first step toward the realization of a school for dance critics is for the critic to get acquainted with the offstage identities of the individual dancers, their way of thinking, their method of working. But this is only the first, and a very dangerous step. It is liable to confuse the big idea with too many petty influences. A fine school must employ the best teachers, and teachers who have no personal interest in sponsoring the one or the other method in particular. The professional man studies the old methods; whether he ever applies them or not, he requires them for his education and for development of his discriminative abilities. So the dance critic should study the different methods, as well as the components of a dance composition. Complementary elements from other sources require a great deal of study, too—i. e., costume design, musical accompaniment, settings.

"When we have critics who have steeped themselves with the material they are to judge, their criticism will bear the earmark of that earnest consideration which makes the reader realize that the author is dealing with a serious, important subject. Recognition of the art of the dance by the broad masses can be won only with the support of such critics."

MARGARET LLOYD.

India Makes a Talkie

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"KARMA," an English version of "Nagan Ki Ragni," a story of modern India produced by Himansurai Indo-International Talkies in conjunction with Indian and British Productions, has a special interest, for it is said to be the first Indian talkie ever made. In the silent film era India achieved a considerable cinematic reputation, but it has taken her some time to accustom herself to the new conditions introduced by the talkies. We expected the film to show certain crudities. We did not look for anything like the technical skill of western pictures. But in spite of these moderate expectations we were disappointed. Not only does "Karma" say what it has to say haltingly and ineffectively but what it has to say is lamentably unoriginal and dull.

The film at first makes an effort to reach to better things. The Maharani of Sitapur and the prince of a neighboring hostile state wish to marry, but their marriage is opposed by the prince's father, a man of reactionary tendencies who resents the progressive ideas of the European-educated princess. But here the film began to fall to pieces. to placate the old Maharaja the princess arranges a tiger hunt in his honor, thereby angering her people, who regard the tiger as a sacred animal. However, the Maharaja, for some reason of which the film gave not the slightest hint, decides not to take part in the hunt, and his son the prince goes in his stead. On returning he is bitten by a cobra, but recovers through the ministrations of a charmer. And that was that. Feeling apparently that he had done enough work for the day, the producer at this point stopped his camera, and the film came to an end.

The story of "Karma," such as it is, is very ill told. The progress of time is not marked at all, and because of this the film is often confusing. One hears a great deal of the unrest amongst the princess's people over her tiger hunt, and the impression is given that this unrest is going to be one of the cardinal influences of the film. But nothing whatever comes of it. A Holy Man tells the Maharaja in portentous tones on one occasion that he has a plan. But nothing comes of that, either. It is all very unsatisfactory.

Nor can one be enthusiastic about the acting. Miss Devika Rani as the princess looks very lovely, but does not convey much emotion. The rest of the cast, with the exception of Mr. Abraham Sofaer as the Holy Man, are badly handicapped by having to speak English. They pronounce their lines carefully and correctly, somewhat with the air of conscientious children reciting a particularly difficult tongue-twister. The dialogue offers them no help, for it is very wooden.

Undoubtedly the best part of "Karma" is the incidental glimpses that it affords of the common sights and sounds of India, its rivers, and temples and processions, the hunting preparations, the ceremonial dances. These are utterly beautiful, and make the picture, with all its imperfections, better worth seeing than most western talkies.

H. H.

Taking the Easel Indoors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A SCENE in nature contains so many themes for Mr. Bruce Crane that he prefers to paint his landscapes in the studio. "That is merely my own viewpoint. Other painters feel the need to work out of doors." A visitor was talking with the artist at the Grand Central Galleries in a room where a dozen of Mr. Crane's pictures were being exhibited. Each of the paintings was a visualization of a poetic mood. If there was any single prevailing note in group that contained no repetitions of compositional theme, it was a quality of atmospheric envelopment. Sometimes the air in his pictures is silvery in its shimmer; again, a golden mist pervades his vistas. Always there is a simplicity of total effect, with a row of four or five trees at the side of a pasture, or a cluster of farmhouses that curves down the crest of a hill, continuing in a suave line along a mossy stone wall down into the lower part of the composition. As one person has put it: "An old rail fence would suffice Mr. Crane as the central motive of a painting."

Even when painting indoors he finds memories of details in a scene to be so clamorous that he must exercise rigorous selection that insignificant facts shall not be allowed to creep in. Nature, which dominates out of doors with its superabundance of pictorial promptings, is still at his elbow indoors. Often he starts with a preconceived idea for a composition, only to find that some remembered line of grace or a lambent passage of tone has stayed with him so vividly that it tends to alter his plan, always for the better. It all comes down to a matter of knowledge, of stored-up impressions ever waiting to be used.

Unity in a composition is a matter of feeling, he went on; of discovering, isolating and accenting the characterizing rhythms. He likes to have a tree in a picture look as if you could walk around it. In the studio the artist can supply a particular mood to his composition, whereas the mood is likely to be imposed upon him by nature when working in the open. The poorest sort of time to paint out of doors is on a "tourist day," when there is no palpable depth to the air. He told of a fellow-artist who attempted all one summer to paint marines in Maine, with unsatisfactory result. The following winter this artist worked in a New York studio and there found himself as a marine painter.

Mr. Crane laughed over the disgruntlement of a farmer in the Adirondacks because the artist declined to buy a hillside he was fond of painting. 'See all the money you have made out of my hill. I get nothing out of it, even have to pay taxes." But the painter was content, since all he wanted was to look at that slope dotted with blackened stumps and piles of cord wood until a fresh way of presenting it should come to him.

Mr. Crane was a pupil of A. H. Wyant, who felt so strongly about structure in a picture that he painted trees, even in summer, without their foliage, to be sure that the fundamentals should be in his composition. Later he clothed his trees with leaves, and then slurred them over in places where they seemed too hard with airlessness. Wynant told his pupil when the study days were over to be careful what artists he associated with—to be sure to pick those who could paint better, lest he become content with second-best work.

E. C. S.

Listeners as Pedagogues

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

GRADUATES from the informal school, or practice class, known as the National Orchestral Association, receive rank and honor on popular, rather than on academic, authority, according to Mr. Leon Barzin, the music director. The members of the organization, when starting out in the world, get their certificates, if we may so speak, from the public, instead of from a faculty. These young men and young women find, too, that the standing they earn through the approval of an audience signifies more to them than that which they might acquire through the commendation of a teacher, so Mr. Barzin explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor one day.

The arrangement, plain to see, is one whereby listeners, exercising their own judgment as to who does and who does not perform well, and declaring their particular choice between this and that player, supplant pedagoguesc in determination of artistic values. It is a round-about bestowal of honor, no denying; though it can hardly be considered unfair to the aspirants themselves, and certainly it must be without objection in the view of people who do the deciding.Briefly, the matter comes down to the showing that a novitiate makes during his first year after leaving the association and taking a professional post. The question, therefore, is, whether he does so well in his appointment that his services cannot be dispensed with; whether he discharges his duties so competently, the season through, that he is re-engaged.

"Suppose," said Mr. Barzin, by way of illustrating the point, "a violinist was called last October to go to a distant city to fill a position in a newly formed symphony society. If he comes back in May, bringing in his pocket a contract for next winter, we'll call that document his diploma."

To be called back again, to be wanted a second time, to secure the compliment of encore—that holds, then, as the permanent test. And yet, the knack of attaining a return invitation, while necessary to success, is hardly a thing to be taken note of in the routine of study. It doubtless grows somehow out of technical proficiency, but of course it cannot be taught. It must reside in the musician himself and must be a part of his temper and constitution.

Now what Mr. Barzin and his colleagues on the teaching force of the association do, is to instruct students in the mechanism of modern orchestral playing. In the first place, they have them instituted as a symphonic body of correct balance and proportion. They hold rehearsals in regular fashion and give concerts after standard methods of management with them. They maintain offices in Steinway Hall, and they prepare and present programs by schedule and calendar in Carnegie Hall. Nothing casual, nothing hit-or-miss, and nothing amateurish about the business whatever.

In the next place, Mr. Barzin and his fellow instructors arrange an orchestral course that is as nearly as possible complete. They guide the boys and girls through historic realms of conquest, and they lead them into modern fields of exploration also. They put them in the acquaintance of all masters; those of yesterday, of course, and those of today as well. They give them such a schooling that nothing can ever surprise them or dismay them. They require them to play music of every type, so that in the future they may sit down to a score, no matter what its difficulties and peculiarities, and may read off their part without asking questions or raising complaints.

This may seem a little factory-like, and may appear as nothing better than shop-drill. Truly enough, too, it will amount to that for a graduate who chances to fall, by and by, into the hands of the wrong kind of conductor. For well-trained instrumentalists readily enough become mere clock-wheels, when they find that their whole duty is to execute notes after a certain fashion, as indicated by the waving of a stick or by the signaling of a hand. But the wrong kind of conductor is perhaps little likely to persist along with the right kind of player. Interpretation, anyway, can hardly be of much account in the case of a symphonic work, unless everybody concerned has a share in it, wnether listening, performing or directing. As for the actual sound of a given instrument—whether one of strings under the fingers of a man at the front of the platform, or one of brass at the lip of a man in the back row—that, we may assure ourselves, is only its best when originating out of the artist's own thought and feeling.

Masters, again, old and new; we scarcely realize how many they count up, if we take a half-liberal view of what constitutes mastery. How vast the number is that has been tried in the past, the music dictionaries attest; how small the number that has been permanently accepted, the repertory of any orchestra shows. A larger number than we might believe is active today and standing for judgment; a smaller portion, too, of this number than we might imagine has a chance of being considered in public for some time, unless conditions alter. Mr. Barzin has many examples of the modern product in the association's library. He has several that he can only look at, without expecting even to rehearse them. He has others that he has worked over with his players in the practice hour; still others that he has tried once in concert, never intending to bring them back to notice. He has a few that he places on his programs more or less regularly.

But tell us, says someone, more about Mr. Barzin. Where did he learn to lead an orchestra? Possibly he caught the idea of the big job from attending well to the little one. A thing he does very fairly indeed, is to play the viola. Now few musicians care for the viola, because it is the least conspicuous of instruments. Nevertheless it is one of the most important; and if you distinguish yourself at the viola, you mark yourself out for somebody. You put yourself, in fine, in a position of command. From that, let us doubt not, it is but a step to become a conductor.

Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Miss Margaretta Scott and Mr. Henry Ainley are appearing in a series of open-air Shakespearean performances organized by Mr. Sidney Carroll in Regent's Park, London.

Fay Bainter

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

UNTIL this week, it is believed, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had not been played at a first-class theater in New York for 34 years. At the Alvin the Players Club are offering that classic of the American stage with the starriest cast, probably, it ever has had; not forgetting the revival at the end of the century in which Mr. Wilton Lackaye played Uncle Tom. The vice-president of the Players, Mr. Otis Skinner acts Uncle Tom in this presentation, with Miss Fay Bainter as Topsy, Miss Elizabeth Risdon as Eliza Harris, Mr. Pedro De Cordoba as George Harris, Mr. Ernest Glendinning as St Clair, Miss Lois Shore as Eva, Mr. John Daly Murphy as Marks, Mr. Malcom Duncan as Shelby, Miss Minnie Dupree as Aunt Ophelia Mr. Thomas Chalmers as Legree Other parts are taken by Miss Sylvia Field, Mr. John C. King, Mr. George Christy, Mr. Harold Gould, Miss Kate Mayhew, Miss Mary Nash, Mr. Wright Kramer, Miss Cecelia Loftus, Miss Joanna Roos and many others, including singers, dancers and instrument players.

While awaiting her rehearsal call Miss Bainter talked briefly of her pleasure in playing Topsy, with the opportunities it offers her for the comedy work that has not come her way in recent years. One of her greatest successes was in the largely humorous part of the supposedly Chinese girl in "East is West." Another light part was in "Young Love," with Mr. Bruce McRae as the leading man. Then she played the serio-comic character of the girl who wished to go back through the centuries in the musical version of "The Road to Yesterday," the play in which Miss Dupree starred in the original production.

Miss Bainter has a warm place in memory for the part of the rebellious English girl she played recently in New York in Mr. Somerset Maugham's "For Services Rendered," and cannot reconcile herself to its failure to attract audiences. All who saw this tragic picture of the post-war world, as pointed in its meanings for American playgoers as it was for the British, declared themselves glad to have seen it, she says. Perhaps people don't like to be reminded that the World War isn't over yet, for the effects of that war are certainly part of it. So, hearing about the subject, they stayed away. Indelible was that final scene—Paterfamilias with good platitudes stuffed, remarking that things were looking up because he was not suffering, and all around him his family disintegrating.

In the Maugham play a stabbing note of suffering came into Miss Bainter's voice in the tenser scenes. We found that she was unconscious of any special quality called out in her tones in that play. "One simply has to believe what one is saying, and mean it," she said. "The rest takes care of itself, with the help of stage experience."

She looks for a return of romance in the theater. Surely the blight of ultrasophistication is nearly over, with these ever-so-smart comedies glossed with good taste, and having personages who are decadents or worse. She longs for a little hearty, old-fashioned resentment of all this unhealthiness. Instead of the husband smugly accepting an insult to the good name of his household, so overcivilized is his wit, and giving the offender a complacent tap on the shoulder, it would be grand to see him delivering a stiff punch on the jaw.

Miss Bainter did a buck and wing dance, and tossed her arms Topsy-wise with impish chuckles to the effect that "Golly, but I's wicked." "I's got no father, 'n no mother, 'n no nothin'." "Where was I born? I never was born, I jus' growed."

E. C. S.

Drama at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—No stage director meets his severest tests until he is confronted by the problems involved in staging original plays, and has solved them to the satisfaction of the audience and of the author, is the tenet of Mr. Alexander Dean, assistant professor of play production at the Yale Department of Drama. Next year Mr. Dean will be in charge of the department's productions, when Prof. Allardyce Nicoll succeeds Prof. George Pierce Baker as chairman of the department.

Mr. Dean has had a long experience in directing original scripts, particularly at the Yale Theater, where he has staged many of the best plays to come from the "47" course of Professor Baker. At present he is preparing five original plays for tryout under his direction this summer at the Cape Playhouse, at Dennis, Mass.

"We are training our young directors here at Yale in the idea that director and author must agree on the ideas and purposes to be stressed in staging a play, and emphasize that the director's primary duty is to make the author's ideas clear and articulate to the audience. The directors here are particularly fortunate to have at hand the manuscripts of playwrights writing directly for the professional theater."

In addition to his work at Yale University in the Department of Drama, Mr. Dean has been on the faculties of Montana and Northwestern universities. His professional theater work has been in the company of such stars as John Drew, Rose Coghlan, and Chrystal Herne, and as guest director at the Stockbridge, Mass., summer company and at Dayton, Ohio. He is recognized as a leading authority in little theater work.

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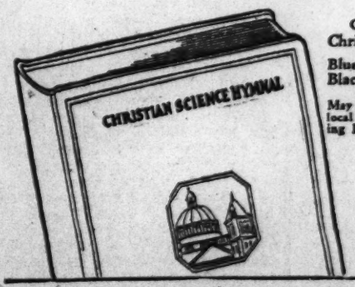

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Home Building and Gardening

Geometric House of Glass

Twelve-Sided Dwelling Offered as Experiment

By LESLIE HARRIS
Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago

BUILDING a glass house, and a round one at that, which looks something like a squatty kind of ink bottle or paste pot many times magnified, would appear to be courageous enough in itself. But to put it right out in the open and invite a million or more people to throw stones at it—not literally of course—is still another thing.

Just that, however, is what is being done for the Century of Progress Exposition here this summer by a modern architect, who wants to find out what the public thinks of his ideas of the house of the future. Speaking of the round glass house which he is building, he said first that it was intended to have nothing about it which was remotely like anything people have been accustomed to seeing. Secondly, he said, it was equally important to study the reaction of the people who see it.

"I will probably," he said, "disguise myself so nobody will know me, and go around through the crowd asking people what they think of it, and trying to draw out of them the kind of criticism which will be helpful in applying my ideas to houses I build in the future."

Toward Improving Houses

Perhaps it goes without saying that the round glass house is not exactly the architect's idea of a house people might want to live in at the present moment. Nor is it his idea of the most economical kind of house to be built under present conditions. But what it is is an embodiment of all of the various ideas he thinks may contribute to improving home construction and design in the future.

"Perhaps," the architect, Mr. George Fred Keck, said to the writer in a pleasant interview over the luncheon table, "perhaps we may adopt the round style of house, perhaps not. But many of the other ideas embodied in this house are already coming to be accepted. The use of bigger areas of plate glass, for instance. The upstairs deck instead of the side porch. The flat roof. Simplicity of design. Lots of color inside. New ideas in layout."

Briefly Mr. Keck sees the house of the future designed on a functional basis, not adapting the plan to the exterior, but the exterior to the plan, and the plan to its function. If function dictates a round exterior, the exterior should be round, according to Mr. Keck.

Garage for the Airplane

So much for his theory for the time. Look at the house. It has 12 sides, all the same size, and all of plate glass. It has two floors, with a partially enclosed deck upstairs. You enter from the ground floor, where you also keep the car, and the airplane. Up a circular staircase in the center, which is really the core of the house, you reach the living floor, where the rooms are laid out just the way a cake is sliced. There being 12 equal sized slices, first a kitchen and bath are fixed upon, in two of the spaces, then the rest of the spaces can be laid off according to preference. Perhaps three spaces for the living room, two for the dining room, two for the master chamber, two more for a convertible chamber which can be thrown into the living room if a large open plan is desired. Upstairs again to the deck, which is glass enclosed.

The construction of such a house is simple. First a concrete foundation, then 12 strong steel columns around the outside, and 12 more around the smaller circle or core. Support everything on these columns, the steel floor, the roof. Attach the glass walls, which of course carry no weight.

Twelve glass walls you have. Entirely too much light, some will say. All right, replies the architect, regulate the light by means of Venetion blinds. By insulating the blinds with a kind of silver foil, it is claimed, the heat of the sun's rays in summer can be deflected. But, when desired, there is all the light you want, merely by pulling the blinds.

Flexible Plan

Whether or not one wants a round house, said Mr. Keck, the round design offers the most for the least. It is simplest, because all the pieces are the same size, they can be supplied by mass production, if desired. The plan is flexible. But, of course, one has to be willing to live in rooms that are not square. Perhaps many of the modern architects believe that is not such a sacrifice as it might seem, and in at least one other house besides this at the world's fair, there will be rooms which are irregular in shape.

In a sense, Mr. Keck's house will be a laboratory of modern design, open to the public to register the reactions of the thousands of people who are expected to go through it. In another sense, it will harmonize with the theme of the exposition itself, whose buildings are extremely modern in feeling.

A corporation representing the various manufacturers whose products will be used in the house has been formed to build it.

Without Walls or Windows

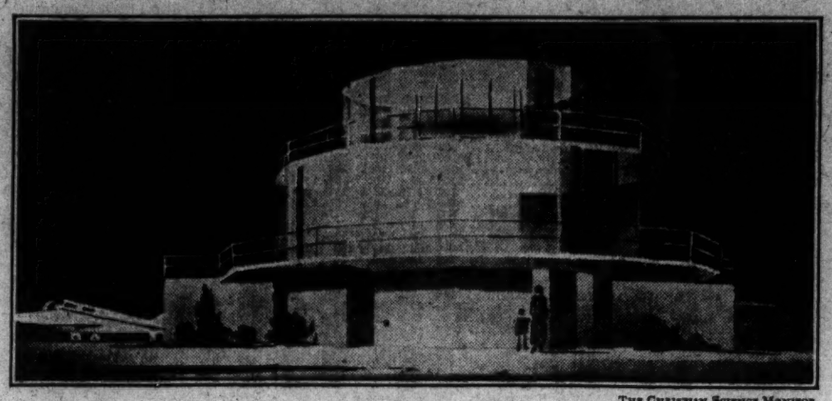
This house is so revolutionary in design it becomes obvious immediately that it calls for an entirely new conception of interior treatment. Comparing it with a house of conventional design, it becomes, in a word, a house without outer walls, without windows, and what is most unusual, a house without square corners anywhere. All the rooms become triangles or some multiple of the triangle.

The problem of an all-glass front is handled by Venetian blinds which can be lowered from the top or raised from the bottom, giving as much privacy or as much light as desired. The absence of windows is compensated for by the new air-conditioning equipment which supplies a steady flow of fresh washed air in all seasons.

Because he wanted his interior to express the "tomorrow" idea as well as his exterior, and the whole thing to be a unit, Mr. Keck has worked ou plans of interior treatment with Mrs. Irene Kay Hyman, a Chicago decorating consultant, whose vision of the interior of the future appears to be as interesting as the architect's vision of the house of the future. Together they have conceived the interior of the glass house as a continuation of the impressions given by its exterior. Gray and black opaque glass partitions, tile floors which are a cross between rubber and asphalt, inlaid wood floors in which the grain of the wood is standing on end, instead of running horisontally in the usual fashion, and many other novel ideas have been embodied in the interior plan. Naturally, special furniture is being designed for such an interior, furniture of metal and wood, furniture which gets as many of its lines as possible from the triangle, and which, according to Mrs. Hyman, will blend into a picture harmonious to the eye and restful to the body.

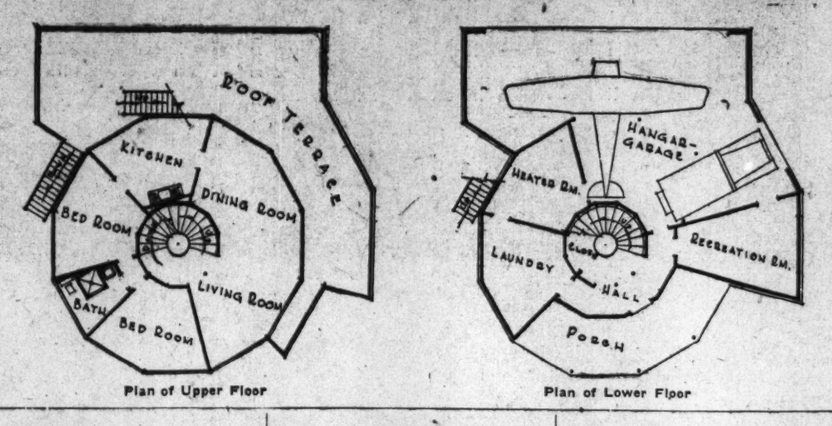
A feature of much modern design is that as many things be built-in as possible. Herein this house is again different. Nothing is built-in with the exception of kitchen and bathroom equipment. All the closets, chests of drawers, etc., as well as the dining room sideboard, will have a built-in look but yet be readily movable, so that the whole design is as flexible as can be.

[The above article, while not included in the series of eight "Houses of the Future" published weekly during April and May on this page, is yet so naturally a part of the series that we have printed it as a ninth article.]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Architect's Rendition of House Built of Plate Glass at a Century of Progress, Chicago. George F. Keck, Architect. It is Called the "House of Tomorrow."



Plan of Upper Floor — Plan of Lower Floor

Hobbies and Hints

An English Garden in May

Rodborough, Stroud, Eng.

Dear Editors:

For some time I have meant to write to the Hobby Column about my garden. I will begin by writing what is now in flower (early May).

The lilacs—eight young trees at the end of the garden, covered with lovely white trusses. Under their shade primroses, polyanthus, wallflowers, fritillary.

In the beds close to the cottage: tulips, violas, polyanthus, yellow alyssum, forget-me-nots. On the rocks, by the little pool, where the birds drink: the aubretia, pink, purple, mauve, makes a great show.

Up the rockery path, which runs between the lawn and the herbaceous border: saxifrage, pink and white, and rock pinks.

The lavender hedge at the end of the lawn scents deliciously, at the slightest touch (the swish of a skirt, or a hand outstretched to give it a passing caress)—so do the rosemary trees. The apple tree on the lawn is full of pink blossom. The herbaceous borders are full of promise, one for summer and one for autumn.

On the top of the old gray wall which holds up the bank, wallflowers, pink and white arabis; yellow alyssum and thrift, grow as they will, seeding and spreading themselves, and partially clothing the wall with beauty. The only assistance given there is the removal of the more aggressive weeds. Later on, Valerian will hold sway on the wall.

The early spring bulbs are already over—snowdrops, crocus, hyacinths, daffodils, narcissi, grape hyacinths. Each has given its quota of joy. The yellow doronicum still gives a splash of sunlight, the forsythia which rivaled it in color has withdrawn its blossom for this year and is sending out leaves and new shoots.

All this and more goes on in a tiny garden on a step of the hillside.

The little patch has been a garden for over 100 years, but five years ago it was a mass of weeds and rubbish, the very young lilac trees were buried under bind-weed. Rubbish of every description from a discarded cook stove was half buried under weeds.

How did the change come?

First a great clearance, then decision as to the general layout, a load of beech for the paths, and then a gradual planting, almost entirely from slips and bits from friends' gardens. And ever since, weeding and pruning, sowing and planting, loving and watching, soot-to-keep-away-the-slugs from choice plants, water for the seedlings and so on.

The little pool for the birds consists of a sink which used to catch the drippings from the old pump. It is let into the ground, its drainage holes filled with cement to keep the water from seeping away.

It is a garden with a view, the Welsh mountains in the far distance, perhaps 50 miles away and in the middle distance the Severn winds its silver way, sometimes at sunset a golden way. The view is there without effort on the part of anyone, a gracious gift, forever giving its benediction to the garden.

(Miss) W. N. N.

* * *

A Bare Spot and a Gift

McKeesport, Pa.

Dear Gardening Friends:

Your garden letters are always an inspiration. They make a bond which seems to gather us all into one happy neighborhood, regardless of the restrictions of geography.

I wonder if the following would be of help to any of the "neighbors"? We have a small triangular plot at one side of our home which seemed to defy all efforts to find something which would grow there. It is so situated it gets very little sunshine. Water gushes down in torrents during a heavy rain. For years we tried various plants without success. It was the most barren, forgotten looking place around.

A friend suggested Japanese barberry. Bushes were planted three years ago. Without complaint or criticism they have grown and grown. The seeds fall and tiny new barberry bushes start. Their green is now one of the most refreshing spots in the garden, and the red berries in the winter are a welcome touch of color. In front of the barberry we have placed at irregular intervals shells and stones and planted sempervivum (hen-and-chickens). Truly we now have "beauty for ashes."

If you feel that "a gift without the giver is bare" perhaps you would appreciate giving, or being given, a gift of flowers or plants such as we had this spring and which we enjoyed much. It is a crock filled with wild flowers. There are blood-root, trillium, hepatica, Dutchman's breeches and stonecrop (just one or two of each—wild flowers are previous). When the bud of the trillium opened it was a lovely dark red. Quite a lot of soil was lifted with each plant and has since been kept moist. The plants seemingly have grown without interruption. They were later planted in a nook most nearly like their native woods and are being coaxed, oh so tenderly, that they may be happy and bloom again—a perennial Easter bouquet.

(Miss) E. P.

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Loveliest of All Chinese Garden Features Is the Moon Door, a Perfect Circle Framing the Most Alluring Bit of the Garden.

Chinese Architecture Well Worth Studying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Shanghai

THE present period of change in China is particularly favorable toward turning the thoughts of Chinese architects toward their own architectural heritage and how to preserve it, in the opinion of Henry K. Murphy, American architect who is completing plans for a "model capital" at Nanking in adapted Chinese style.

"In her present mood of critical analysis, China is subjecting all her institutions, old and new alike, to the closest scrutiny; and those alone which stand the test will survive into the new China. There is little doubt that Chinese architecture will survive."

Mr. Murphy believes that the architecture of old China is not only superior to that of other countries in the Far East but comparable to the great architectural styles developed in Europe, the Classic and the Gothic. It has four essential features.

"The most striking feature is the curving roof, upturned at mitered corners, and with its splendid sweeps unbroken by dormer windows of any kind. Nowhere else in the world—not even in the Mediterranean countries whose roofs of red form so vital an element in the landscape—have builders realized so fully as in China the splendid possibilities of this feature."

Second in importance is Chinese architecture's orderliness in arrangement, seen in the formal grouping of the principal buildings around great rectangular courts, and in the marked attention to axis throughout.

The third essential feature of Chinese architecture is its frankness of construction and its complete avoidance of the practice of concealing the structural members. The success of the old Chinese builders lies in using their structural members as elements of beauty.

The fourth essential feature, Mr. Murphy explained, is the lavish use of color, not only in roof tiles, but glowing from columns, lintels and beams. "If the architecture of the ancient Greeks really was as highly colored as many archæologists now assert, we may have in it a parallel with this feature of Chinese architecture. Nothing now extant in the West can approach the richness of Chinese buildings in this respect."

In any discussion of Chinese architecture, said Mr. Murphy, the Chinese garden should not be overlooked. "An Occidental garden is a decoration and a pastime, but the Chinese garden is the fulfillment of life. From time immemorial Chinese poets, philosophers and statesmen, when their world's work was done, have had the ambition to achieve the garden of their dreams and to retire therein. In miniature, the Chinese garden symbolizes the kind of world in which its builder would best like to have lived: artificial lakes, carefully placed with a view to the most pleasing reflections, cunningly curved to give apparent distance, and gracefully spanned at their narrow points by 'tiger-back' bridges; steep little hills built up from material excavated for the lake, to shut off the outer world; trees of widely varied sizes and shapes; and best-loved of all the little pavilion that so continually lends its charm to Chinese imaginative literature. Loveliest of all the garden features is the 'Moon Door,' a perfect circle just large enough for one to pass through without stooping, artfully placed to frame the most alluring bit of the garden."

A Few Fertilizer Facts

By F. J. KELLEHER
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAWNS and gardens which have been treated to long-continued diets of only manufactured plant foods may have well-fed plants, yet, at the same time, they may be famished because of a lack of humus. Plants give the most satisfactory results when they have ideal homes in addition to ample food.

The physical condition of a soil is improved by an increase in its humus content. The water retention powers are greater. As the organic matter is decomposed, plant food is set free and the humus has enriched the soil.

Soils that want for humus seem cold, heavy and inactive. They seem to resent cultivation. They have a flabby feeling. Plants, generally, do not thrive on any that are deficient in humus. Concentrated form of prepared plant foods that are inorganic in nature do not add to the humus content of soils.

Many Ways to Supply Humus

Well rotted manure may be mixed with soil that is to be used for the garden or new lawn. Soil containing plenty of humus is a good investment as a top-dressing for the established lawn turf. Pulverized, dehydrated manures may be used as a supplement to other forms of plant food lacking in humus. Where the plant feeding program consists of spring, summer and fall applications, one should be a humus provider.

Several commercial products are prepared especially to supply humus. These may be secured from dealers in garden supplies. Even lawn grass clippings may be conserved with profit. Where these must be removed from the lawn, scattering them over cultivated areas enables one to work them in with the soil Plant food values are saved. Soils which have had crops grown on them and this material plowed under to increase the humus are ideal.

Plant food applied in the fall should be largely organic in nature. As the organic material reaches a state of decay, it is termed humus. Plant food values not immediately set free remain until spring. With inorganic plant foods much value may leach out during the winter.

Complete Plant Foods Good

Whether a single plant food or several are applied at one time, the fertility values should equal those that a recognized complete plant food would supply. A plant food rated by an analysis of 10—6—4 means that such a product supplies nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the ratio of these respective percentages. In 100 pounds of this material, there should be 10 pounds of nitrogen available.

More recent tendencies favor the use of complete plant foods in preference to those high in nitrogen even for lawn grasses. However, for immediate effect one rich in nitrogen may be used to force the growth of grass. All prepared plant food products should be used as specified by the maker. Many concentrated forms endanger plants when used too liberally.

A striking combination are the whites and softer pinks of the Japanese anemones, backed by tall, bushy clumps of monkshood (aconitum) either Spark's variety or Wilsoni. Since the anemones bloom in the fall when other things are beginning to look ragged, and when they have partial protection by surrounding trees and shrubs, are somewhat immune to early frosts, they are very desirable. The dainty, fragile columbines (aquilegia) do their best in shade, and by keeping the seed pods picked and planting a mixed selection of the better hybrids, they will keep going from late spring until early autumn. They love a rich, woodsy soil. Balloon flowers (platycodon) and anchusa are two plants that bear flowers of that precious shade of blue. Since the anchusa blooms early, while the platycodon comes on in July and usually keeps going steadily during the summer, it's an excellent idea to plant them close together for color effect, for when one is gone, the other cheerfully takes its place.

A very lovely thing is the trollius. The flowers are like golden cups of wax and when planted with mertensia under the spreading branches of a tree, they make a gorgeous picture during May and June, and while the most prolific bloom is at this time, there will be enough trollius until late in the fall for table bouquets. While bleeding heart (dielytra spectabilis) is at home in any part of the garden, it is especially desirable for shady plantings. There is also a dwarfer species (formosa) with finer cut foliage and blooming from April to October.

A shade-loving choice among the shrubs is the bush honeysuckle. It is tall growing and makes a splendid screen or background, for the foliage is dense and a healthy color, while the bright pink blossoms come forth in abounding confusion.

What You Can Plant in Shade

The Providing of Favorable Conditions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is in your garden, surely, a corner so shady that grass and the ordinary plants will not grow there. Most homes have such a place on the north side of a building, in a hedge corner, or beneath a huge tree.

Providing favorable conditions is necessary, and the one most necessary is proper soil preparation. The soil should be prepared thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 18 inches; feeder roots should be removed from the area; and the soil should be thoroughly fertilized. This last is of great importance as such spots are usually impoverished to a great extent.

For such fertilization, a mixture of sheep guano and ground peat is very satisfactory. It may be used in liberal quantities without danger of injury to any plants. In addition, it helps to keep the soil in an acid condition, a valuable item, since most of our shade-tolerant plants are more or less acid loving. Later on this is to be supplemented with light dressings of a complete prepared plant food.

Ground Covers

Under the dense shade of such trees as maples, elms, poplars, spruces and hemlocks, it is useless to plant grass seed. In my opinion, nothing can surpass periwinkle or myrtle. With its glossy evergreen foliage, trailing habit of growth, and blue flowers in spring, it is an ideal ground cover.

I should place Japanese Spurge a close second. Due to its height (it grows 6 to 8 inches tall) and light green color it does not give the lawnlike appearance that myrtle does. However, as an all-round evergreen, ground-cover plant, the spurge has no equal. It is of direct benefit to old, undernourished trees because its upright habit permits the use of humus and plant foods, thereby protecting the roots from the drying effects of the wind.

Beneath such trees as the beech, oak, or hickory, all of which have tap-roots which penetrate deeply, the opportunities for a satisfactory ground cover are much better. These trees do not rob the soil of all available moisture, and a good lawn can be maintained. If you desire a suitable tree for a lawn of small area, you should use the flowering dogwood, redbud, magnolia, and Thornless Honeylocust. The shade made by them is not dense enough to harm the lawn.

Another creeper for moist, shady places where grass will not grow is moneywort or creeping-jenny. The fresh green plants produce an abundance of yellow flowers in summer and will withstand cutting. In those climates in which it is hardy, English ivy will make a splendid ground cover under trees. The secret of success with it lies in the use of smaller plants placed close together.

The gray dogwood will succeed quite well in a dry position. This is a large, spreading shrub, with narrow, long-pointed leaves, grayish beneath, and clusters of small white flowers, followed by white fruits on red stalks. The gray dogwood would be useful in naturalistic plantings as well. The regal privet is another of the drought-resistant shrubs for foundation planting. It bears a profusion of white flowers in the spring, followed by quantities of black berries, and is characterized by horizontal branching.

Ferns and Flowers

There are few perennials that can be depended upon to produce flowers in a dry, shady location. The American columbine, with its delicately colored red and yellow flowers, can be used to good advantage in partial shade. The cardinal flower cannot be said to thrive in a dry situation, but it will do fairly well. A choice perennial of erect habit and an old favorite in the garden is the Chinese balloon flower. The balloon-shape buds are as attractive as the star-shape flowers.

The type of plant that really thrives in partial shade is the fern. The American Maidenhair is a beautiful woodland fern about one foot high, with dark polished stems and delicate, light green leaves. For masses in open woodland or heavy shade, use the leather woodfern. It grows one to two feet high and has thick fronds three to four inches wide. The maidenhair spleenwort is a delicate little fern with narrow fronds three to six inches long. It does well on dry, rocky ledges.

Hardy deciduous shrubs for shady moist soils are plentiful. K. S.

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COMMENCEMENT

What gala days there will be in June for hosts of young scholars throughout the land!

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Overcome Early Handicap And Move Higher

After Some Profit-Taking Market Resumes Its Upward Trend

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—The bull market in stocks rolled forward again today, after some hesitancy during the first hour.

Trading failed to touch the hectic pace of Saturday, but week-end business news, indicating further gains in steel production, provided considerable bullish ammunition.

In commodities, wheat fluctuated uncertainly. Sugar, rubber, silver and copper were firm, however, while cotton rose about 50 cents a bale. Continental gold currencies stiffened a little against dollars.

Forenoon losses of 1 to 2 points were largely canceled, and net equivalent gains substituted in many issues. Heavy buying in oils, metals, amusements and other issues carried prices 1 to more than 3 points higher in the late trading.

Profit-taking occurred in the specialty shares while standard leaders such as Union Pacific and Allied Chemical were also forced to absorb considerable profit-taking at times.

Advances of 2 to around 3 points were shown in Nash, Unfited Aircraft, Loew's, Seaboard and Houston Oil. American Telephone and United States Steel were steady.

Turnover approximated 7,000,000 shares.

Speculative quarters still made the most of inflationary prospects, and traders were still anxious to buy stocks on the theory that the Government would actively pursue its policy of endeavoring to restore commodity prices throughout the summer. Copper metal advanced to 7½ cents a pound, which is not far from the level at which it is estimated lower cost domestic producers can operate in black figures again.

Oils were strong from the start, as bulls turned to this group in the hope that government control or at least the threat of it would soon bring order into the industry again, and in consequence better prices.

There was nothing in the day's news to account for the flurry in the motion picture and aviation stocks, and brokers said bulls evidently turned to them on the theory that they had been lagging in the advance of recent sessions.

Freight movement appeared to be holding well. Santa Fe reported cars handled last week totaled 21,395, compared with 21,664 in the previous week, and 21,970 in the like week of last year.

Bond Market Mixed

The bond market was slow in defining a major trend today, but practically all groups contained some strong spots.

Many loans in the secondary classification which last week followed the sharp upward movement in equities were inclined to slip backward under profit - taking. Others in this category, along with some high grade members of the rail,. utility and industrial issues, registered further sizable gains.

Reports of improving trade were associated with sharp advances in industrials like Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Goodyear 5s, and Chile Copper 5s. A few of the oil bonds also moved up moderately.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾	1¾	3
Bar silver	34½c	33¼c	27¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	¾	¾	1½
4 to 6 months.	1 @1½	1 @1½	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days.	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1
6 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	¼%	¼%	⅝%
Short bills	⅞@ ½	⅞@ ½	1
3 mos bills	½	½	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	122s 3d	122s 10d	122s 5d
Bar silver	18⅛d	18⅜d	16⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3½	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6½
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	4
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
Amsterdam	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St Louis	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	9	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	4.38
Berne	2	Stockholm	3½
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling: Cables	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	$3.97½	$3.98	$4.8665
France—franc	.0467½	.0465	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1645	.1640	.139
Italy—lira	.0614	.0610	.0526
Germany—mark	.2765	.2757	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1570	.1570	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0375	.0375	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1769	.1769	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0175	.0175	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0060	.0060	.129
Holland—florin	.4770	.4740	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1800	.1800	.1749
Norway—krone	.2010	.2011	.268
Poland—sloty	.1350	.1350	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0368	.0368	.4429
Roumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1010	.1008	.193
Sweden—krona	.2030	.2035	.268
Switz'l'nd—franc	.2285	.2270	.193
Yugoslavia—din'r	.0160	.0160	.0176
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2787½	.2712½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2500	.2487½	*
India—rupee	.2990	.2988	.3650
Japan—yen	.2400	.2425	.4984
Java—florin	.4765	.4760	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.5060	.5025	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4628	.4625	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—dol	.3030	.3030	.4245
Brazil—milreas	.0784	.0764	.1196
Chile peso	.0805	.0505	.12165
Colombia peso	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1741	.1741	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.5587½	.5587½	1.0342
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8800	.8800	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

2:55 p. m. Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 29	Last May 27
39	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	1000	32½	31¼	32½	
9¾	3	..	Adams Express	34000	9½	9	9¾	9⅝
18½	8	..	Adams Millis	3800	17¾	17	17¾	18
10¼	5½	..	Addressograph	3400	9¼	8¾	9¼	9½
7⅞	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	2000	7½	6	7	7
11¾	7½	1.20	Affiliated Prod	9000	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
83	47½	3	Air Reduction	9000	82½	79¾	81½	81¼
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	500	3½	3½	3½	
20	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	70000	19¼	17¾	18¾	19½
2⅜	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	32000	3¾	2¾	3¾	3½
5½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	5⅝	5	5⅝	4⅞
4¼	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	5½	5¾	5½	
5	4½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	10000	5½	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
17	5	..	Alleghany Steel	100	17	17	17	17
109½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	36400	105¼	102¾	104⅝	100¼
121⅞	116	7	Allied Chem pf	890	119¾	119¾	119¾	120
16⅞	6	..	Allis Chalmers	25000	17¼	16⅜	17¼	16½
16½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	1000	16½	16½	16½	16½
4	⅝	..	Amal Leather	2400	5¼	3¾	3¾	4
25	5	..	Amal Leather pf	400	25½	25	25½	
37½	17½	2	Amerada	4000	38¾	36½	38	36
17⅞	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	4200	20	17⅜	19¼	17½
21	8	..	Am Bank Note	3600	22⅝	20½	22	19¼
57	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	200	57½	57½	57½	47
5⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	3800	5⅝	4⅞	5¼	5
42⅜	28½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	300	37½	37½	37½	36½
26½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	3000	37¾	26	37¾	25½
93	49½	4	Am Can	57000	93¾	89½	92⅝	91¼
138¾	112	7	Am Can pf	100	130	130	130	128¾
25½	6¾	..	Am Car & Fdry	8400	24½	23	23½	25¼
36¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	1000	40	39	40	36½
6½	1¾	..	Am Chain	300	6¾	6½	6½	6½
13¾	3½	..	Am Chain pf	400	14¾	14	14¾	13¾
44¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	500	44	43	43	44
35¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	55000	34¾	32½	33	33½
4½	1	..	Am Encaustic T	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
19⅜	3½	..	Am European	1000	10½	10¼	10½	9½
12⅝	3½	..	Am & For Pow	64600	12¾	11½	12	11⅝
24	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	2200	23½	22¾	23½	22¾
20	6¼	..	Am & For Pow $	200	18½	18½	18½	19
16½	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2200	16	14¾	16	15¼
10½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	11	10¾	10⅜	
13½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	8000	15½	13¾	15½	13
39½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	3200	42	38¾	42	39
13¾	3¾	..	Am Ice	15000	13¼	12⅞	12½	13
53	25	6	Am Ice pf	400	55¼	55¼	55¼	53
11¾	4¼	..	Am International	31000	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	11½
18	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	8200	19⅝	18⅜	19¼	17⅞
42½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	1200	43½	42¾	43½	42½
4¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	1200	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
21⅞	3½	..	Am Metal	48000	21¾	19½	21	20½
12	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	700	61	60	65	60¼
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	17000	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
26¼	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	25½	25	25	25¼
22⅜	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	21½	21	21	21⅝
1¾	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	106000	13½	12¾	12⅞	12½
18⅝	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	55000	19⅞	18⅜	19¼	18⅜
30⅞	20¼	3	Am Safety Razor	2000	33¾	31	32⅝	30
1	⅜	..	Am Seating	400	3¾	3¼	3¾	
1	8	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
34¼	33	1-3	Am Smelt & Ref	53000	36¾	33¾	35¾	34
71	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	75	74	75	71
55	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	1000	57½	57½	57½	55
16½	4¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	15000	16¾	16¼	16½	16½
44⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	1600	45½	45	45½	44½
62	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	11000	61½	61	61	62
103	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	600	102½	102½	102½	101¾
119¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	90000	120½	117	118⅝	119¼
32¾	10	..	Am Type F & E	10	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅝
27⅜	10⅞	1	Am W Wk & E	13000	26	25	27½	26½
23½	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	5000	23¾	22½	23½	23
67	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	200	64	64	64	
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	12400	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	11½
46½	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	6400	45¾	44	44½	44¾
1⅞	⅜	..	Am Writ Paper	300	1¼	1½	1¾	1¾
7⅞	2¼	..	Am ¾inc Lead&S	6000	8⅞	7¾	8⅝	7¾
47	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	49½	48½	49½	47
15½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	120000	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	14⅜
12½	4¼	..	Anaconda Wire	200	13¾	13½	13½	
24⅜	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	5000	23⅞	22½	22½	23¾
9	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	400	9	7½	9	7
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	100	3½	3½	3½	3
23¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	4400	24	23½	24	23¾
74⅜	41	7	Armour Del pf	600	73⅛	73	73⅛	72
6⅝	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	38000	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	6⅛
34¾	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2600	34½	33¾	34	34⅜
4½	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1500	4¾	4	4	3¾
3⅛	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
13⅞	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	4500	13¼	13	13	13⅜
15	5	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	14½	14½	14½	15
70	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	32400	69⅛	67⅝	68⅛	68
47¾	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	5200	48	46½	48	46¾
24	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	83000	26½	24⅛	25½	23⅝
21⅜	9	..	Atlas Powder	2200	21½	21	21½	21⅛
6⅝	1½	..	Atlas Tack	2000	7⅞	6¼	7⅝	6⅜
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	35000	61	54¼	59¾	54½
3¼	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
22	13	1	Austin Nichols A	10	22	22	22	
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	130000	13	11½	12⅝	12
			—B—					
9¾	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	23100	8⅞	8½	8⅝	9
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	31½	30½	31½	30
18¼	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	35000	28	18⅜	20	18
33⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2400	36	23½	26	23½
34	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1400	34	33¼	34	32½
90	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	1000	90	90	90	90
7½	3	..	Barnsdall A	1150	8	7⅜	8	7⅜
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	2400	20½	20	20	20½
64	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	700	60½	60	60	61
7¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	7¼	7	7	7
75½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys pf	200	75	75	75	75
15½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	45400	16⅞	15⅝	16⅜	15¼
23½	9	..	Best & Co	400	23½	22½	23¼	23
38½	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	3700	38¼	27⅜	27½	28¼
68	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	1300	68	67	68	66
38⅞	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	11400	39⅜	37	39	37⅞
35⅜	18	1.60	Borden	22500	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	35
15½	5½	..	Borg Warner	17400	16⅞	15	15⅞	15¼
16	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
2⅝	3⅛	..	Botany Mills A pf	500	2½	2	2¼	2
11	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	65900	12	11	12	10¼
37½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4700	37⅜	34⅞	36¾	35¼
6¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	1300	6¼	5⅞	6⅜	5½
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	79½	77¼	77½	75½
47¾	28½	3	Brown Shoe	400	48½	47½	48¾	47⅜
11⅜	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	2700	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	700	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
9¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	4300	9½	8¾	9⅛	9¼
14½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	4500	14⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
2⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	4600	3⅞	2⅞	3	2⅞
5	1	..	Budd Wheel	11700	5	4⅞	5	4¾
10¾	2½	..	Bullard	15200	10⅜	9¾	9¾	10½
3⅞	½	..	Bulova Watch	200	4	4	4	3⅞
1	½	..	Burns Bros A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
17½	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	61600	17½	16⅜	16⅞	17
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	1400	3⅜	3	3	3½
1⅝	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
1¼	¼	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
4½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	4½	4	4	4⅛
23⅞	8½	2	Byers	22600	24¾	23½	24	23¾
62	30½	2	Byers pf	20	62	62	62	56
			—C—					
25	7¾	..	Calif Packing	8600	25½	24	24¾	24⅞
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	800	1	¾	1	¾
8¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	1600	11	8	11	8¼
6	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	4500	6⅞	5¾	6⅝	5⅝
21¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	22500	21⅜	20¼	21	21
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	23000	14	13½	13⅝	14
30½	14	..	Cannon Mills	5200	31½	30	30	30
9½	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
65	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	10	67	67	67	
74⅝	30½	..	Case Thresh	56200	74⅜	71	71½	73½
75	41	4	Case Thresh pf	100	75	75	75	74
19½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	31600	21⅝	19¼	19¾	19¾
3¼	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	100	2	2	2	2
33	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	34100	31¾	30½	30⅜	31¼
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	4½	4½	4½	4
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	4600	29	28½	28⅝	28¾
80½	38	..	Central RR of NJ	700	85	80	85	86¼
5	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	4	3⅞	4	3
65	50¼	5	Cerro de Pasco	26500	24	22½	23¼	22⅝
4	1	..	Certain-Teed	3200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	17	17	17	
30⅞	14⅝	2	Chesapeake Corp	7400	30⅝	29⅜	30¼	30¼
37⅜	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	31500	37⅜	36½	37⅛	36⅛
3	⅝	..	Chi ¼ El Ill	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	2¾	2¾	4¼	5
10	2½	..	Chi & Gt W	1800	5	4¼	4⅝	5
4	1	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅝
10	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	6700	4	3⅞	4	4
5⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	23000	6¼	6	6½	5⅞
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	22400	9⅛	8	8⅞	8⅞
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1100	15¼	14⅜	15½	16
7¾	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	3500	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7
19¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	18	18	18	18
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & p	7400	7⅝	6¾	7⅜	7½
11⅜	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6%	2300	9⅜	8	8	8
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1300	10½	9	9	10½
15	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	320	16	15⅜	15⅜	15
20½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20½
5¾	2	..	Childs Company	200	6⅝	5	5¼	5⅜
14⅜	6	..	Chile Copper	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
24	7¾	..	Chrysler	65600	24	23½	24	24
17⅜	7⅝	2	City Ice & Fuel	1200	17½	17	17	17½
56¾	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	120	56⅞	56	56	53⅜
1¼	⅛	..	City Stores	700	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
1½	⅛	..	City Stores C&FS	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10½	5	..	Clark Equipment	100	11	11	11	
26	10	1	Cluett Peabody	1000	28	28	28	26
17⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	12900	18½	17¼	18¼	17¾
12¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2400	12	11½	12	11⅞
12¼	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	3100	12	11⅜	11⅜	12
29	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	29	29	29	29
18⅜	9	1	Columbia Gas	52000	18⅞	17⅜	18¼	17⅞
77⅜	59	6	Columbia G pf2A	200	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	
15⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	3300	17⅞	15¼	15½	15¼
58½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	14800	58¼	56	56⅝	58
12⅜	4	..	Comm Credit	3800	12⅞	11¾	12	12⅜
77	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	800	77	77	77	77
21	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	22	22	22	19
34½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	9600	33⅞	33	33½	32⅝
19½	9	.60	Commw Solvents	42000	19	18½	19	18⅞
3¼	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	41500	3	2⅞	3	3
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1200	41¾	41¼	41¼	45
14½	7⅞	.60	Congoleum Nairn	5600	47⅞	14½	14½	14⅜
4⅞	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1600	5¾	4⅝	5¾	4½
14⅜	5⅞	..	Consol Film 1 pf	11000	14¾	13⅞	14⅜	14¼
63½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	53100	57	54¾	56	55
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90	90	90	90¾
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	2100	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
10	5	..	Colsol Oil	80200	11½	10	11⅛	10
8½	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	3200	6½	6½	6½	
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	4900	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
8	1½	..	Container A	6600	7¾	7¼	7½	7½
3½	¼	..	Container B	3400	3½	2⅞	3	3⅛
17⅜	3	..	Cont Baking A	20200	17¾	16	16½	17¼
2⅝	½	..	Cont Baking B	22800	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅜
60	36	4	Cont Baking pf	1400	62½	60	60	60
59⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	13400	59	57⅝	58½	58½
9⅞	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	4800	10⅝	10	10¼	9½
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	4400	36	35½	36	35⅝
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	6200	3½	2⅞	3	3
13¼	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	54000	14⅜	13½	14½	13¼
75½	45⅜	3	Corn Products	32600	75⅞	73⅝	74⅜	75¼
5¼	2⅝	..	Coty	3400	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
23⅝	22	21	Cream of Wheat	2800	22	21¾	21¾	22
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	500	9¼	8	8¼	7⅞
52	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	9600	51½	48½	49	50
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	38	37½	38	37½
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	1200	4½	3¼	4¼	3¼
25¾	9	..	Crucible Steel	7800	25¼	23⅝	25⅜	24½
50	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	60	50	49	50	50
3¼	½	..	Cuba Co	3800	3⅜	3	3	3¼
11	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	53000	11½	10¾	10¾	11
52½	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	90	55	54	55	52½
20	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	900	50	49	49	49
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	3100	18½	18	18½	17¼
50½	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	600	51	49½	50¼	48½
3¼	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	13600	3⅜	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞
6½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	5400	6⅝	5¾	6⅛	5⅝
16¾	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	3100	16½	15¾	16½	16
			—D—					
6	1⅜	..	Davega St	1100	6	5¼	6	5½
12	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1800	12	11½	11¾	11¾
71⅜	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	9700	73½	71	73¼	71½
33½	17⅛	..	Del Lack & W	20900	34⅜	31⅝	33½	32⅝
7¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	600	7⅛	6¼	7	7
78	42	6	Detroit Edison	1400	59	76	79	75
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	3100	24	23½	24	23½
28½	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	300	27½	27¾	27¾	27¾
20½	12	1†	Dome Mines	40100	22½	27¾	27¾	28¾
30¼	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	1200	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19½
18½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	8700	16	15	15½	15¼
17	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
10½	2½	..	Dresser B	600	8¾	8½	8¾	9
1⅜	⅜	..	Duluth So Shore	500	1	⅞	⅞	
1½	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	400	1	1	1	1½
19⅜	32½	2	du Pont de

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Mill Pace Has Now Reached 42 P. C. Capacity

Fair Profits Can Now Be Made—Demand Mostly for Light Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—The pace in the steel industry has reached 42 per cent of capacity. The graph representing the steel production line, based on percentage of capacity operations, has by now touched the line symbolizing the 1931 production, having crossed the 1932 line the third week in April. This 1933 graph has made an unusually steep ascent, and reveals a recovery sharper than probably anybody had expected.

Probably the most important event of the steel industry was the annual meeting in New York of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The following were the most important facts and observations concerning present conditions brought out at the meeting: The industry has undoubtedly turned the corner, and it is believed that operations will never become as low again as during some points of the depression. Nearly all of the steel makers weathered the storm, which should engender confidence in the future. At present rate of operations and prices fair profits can be made if deductions are not to be made for depreciation, obsolescence of machinery and various other charges.

Demand for Light Products

It was pointed out, moreover, that most of the improvement in demand to date has been among the lighter products such as sheets, strips, tin plate and other flat-rolled products. It is expected therefore that before so very long the industry will receive a stimulus from a revival of demand for the heavier materials such as are used by the railroads and construction industry.

It was also the opinion that the present momentum will carry the industry along at an active rate of operations well into the summer, thus creating very unseasonal conditions. During most years demand is tapering sharply at this time of year. It was conceded at the institute meeting that much of the purchasing was in excess of immediate requirements, but at the same time it was believed that consumption of steel is increasing almost as rapidly as new purchasing.

An important decision at the institute meeting was that to cooperate fully with the Government in line with the National Recovery Act, which provides that industries eliminate unfair competition and evil practices.

As was stated before, the operating pace in the industry is now 42 per cent of capacity. This, of course, is an unofficial estimate, the facts being disclosed at the end of the first week of June when the Steel Institute makes its report on monthly production of ingots. It has been the experience of recent months that the unofficial estimates have erred on the side of conservatism, which may mean that the official report may show operations as high as 45 per cent of capacity.

The automobile industry has been the most consistent buyer for several months and it employs mostly light steel such as sheets and strips. The demand for tin plate has been better than other products throughout the slump and during this era of improvement is still in the lead. Tin plate makers are working at 80 per cent of capacity.

The railroads and the builders take the bulk of heavy steel. The lack of purchasing by the carriers is too well known for further comment. They have sold in the form of steel scrap perhaps six times as much as they have purchased in the form of finished steel. Just recently the demand for steel rails has been a trifle better.

Structural Steel Awards

Statistics just released by the American Institute of Steel Construction have revealed that April awards of fabricated structural steel were about 10,000 tons under monthly awards for 1932. This is an unusually poor showing in view of the rapid improvement in steel purchasing generally last month. However, the $3,300,000,000 building program which is now being sponsored by the Government should change this situation for the better.

Non-ferrous metal markets were buoyant over the past week, with some high prices for the year made. Zinc sold at 4 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Tin rose to 38 cents, lead was lifted $2 a ton to 3.75 cents, New York, another top for the year; copper rose a quarter cent a pound to 7¼ cents.

The rise in copper was somewhat halting, but by the close of the week no producer was willing to sell below 7¼ cents.

Will Urge Return To Gold Standard

New York, May 29

THE Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York will urge in a report at its meeting June 1 that President Roosevelt restore the gold standard and refrain from any act, even under emergency, which would delay its return.

A sound and permanent recovery in industry and business, the report says, can be accomplished only by avoiding currency inflation.

Issues of fiat money, a decrease in the gold standard from its present basis of 23.22 grains to the dollar or other forms of currency debasement will prevent permanent recovery and in the end be injurious, it says.

American Dollar In London Better

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—After moderate movements in the London financial market today, the American dollar closed one-eighth of a cent better than it did on Saturday.

The dollar price was supported by covering orders, which wiped out an early setback through continental offerings. The rate fluctuated between $3.98¾ and $3.96⅞.

The close was at $3.96⅞.

The market is still awaiting with interest the ultimate currency policy of the United States and envisages uncertain movements for a time.

The general tendency of gold currencies today was to improve against sterling.

PARIS, May 29 (AP)—The bear movement subsided today and the dollar steadied in pre-Bourse trading at around 21.40 francs. Trading was moderate. Speculators were hesitant, awaiting America's next move.

The dollar closed Friday in Paris at 21.95 francs. There is no market on Saturday during the summer months.

Consolidation of Two Massachusetts Banks

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 29 — Merchants Trust Company and Bay State National Bank, which have not reopened since the banking holiday, will be consolidated under the latter bank's charter, it is announced. This, it was said, will permit release of $6,000,000 to 20,000 depositors of both institutions. The consolidated bank will assume 50 per cent of depositor liability in each bank. No date for reopening of the merged institution has been set.

The plan agreed to make necessary the raising of $825,000 from stockholders and depositors of the two banks and they will in turn receive stock in the new bank.

The reorganized bank would assume 50 per cent of each depositor's account, which would be available for withdrawal or banking purposes.

Omit Pure Oil Dividends

CHICAGO, May 29—Pure Oil Company has omitted the dividends on the 5¼ per cent preferred, the 6 per cent preferred and 8 per cent preferred due at this time. Three months ago 37½ cents was paid on the 5¼ per cent preferred and the 6 per cent preferred and 50 cents on the 8 per cent preferred.

Youngstown Operations

YOUNGSTOWN, May 29—Steel mill operations in this district at the start of this week will be at 45 per cent of capacity, compared with 43 per cent at the beginning of last week, an increase of 2 per cent.

Canada Business Is Reflecting A Cheerful Feeling

Better Prices for Grain and Livestock Partly Responsible

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—A more cheerful feeling pervades business districts in nearly all parts of Canada, no doubt due to the better prices for grains and livestock, and the better seasonal demands for certain commodities, says Dun & Bradstreet.

Carloadings now have reached the high point of the year, and bank clearings are commencing to show successive weekly gains. The better employment is reflected in the rising box office receipts of motion picture theaters.

Commodity prices are inclining upward at a rate which has incited buying as a protective measure. Fail orders to date are well ahead of those received a year ago, and the improvement in the western business continues to be outstanding, according to dispatches from branch offices of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., located in the chief commercial and industrial centers of the Dominion.

Investment Buying

Vigorous investment buying of long-dormant industrial securities has strengthened prices of many industrial stock issues.

Dry goods buying has improved slightly, and hardware, paints and lumber are moving at a somewhat better rate. Warm weather has stimulated the demand for lightweight wearing apparel and sporting goods.

Sales of millinery, hosiery and summer footwear showed a substantial gain over the record of the week preceding. There has been some improvement in the sales of agricultural implements, as compared with the record of a year ago, and farmers are paying a larger percentage of cash on the machinery purchases.

The demand for new automobiles has been light, despite the attractive offerings at greatly reduced prices.

Textile Mills Busy

Operations of textile mills continue to broaden, cotton mills having increased schedules from around 60 to 70 per cent of capacity. The withdrawal of cotton textile price lists was followed by an advance, on the average, of about 5 per cent on piece goods.

Manufacturers of rubber goods still are running on low schedules, but there has been a little pick-up in the output of newsprint. In fact, production of newsprint for April showed an increase of 7.22 per cent over that of March, but a decline of 16.32 per cent, as compared with the record for April, 1932.

There has been an improvement in the steel industry, equipment orders having contributed to the increased schedules. Electrical engineering projects under consideration are renewing hopes of an early revival of activity in this trade, while lumbermen have been cheered by the turn of events.

Associated Telephone Utilities Plan Ready

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—The Associated Telephone Utilities Company reorganization committee, of which R. G. Page, vice-president of Bankers Trust Company, is chairman, has announced that it has agreed in principle upon a plan of reorganization which will be submitted to the security holders as soon as possible.

Meanwhile the committee is urging security holders not to deposit with any committee until holders have had an opportunity to consider the forthcoming plan. The bankers who distributed the company's securities are also urging that security holders defer deposit pending presentation of the plan.

Bank Reopenings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—During the week just past, reorganization and reopening of 72 more banks were reported to the American Banker from state and federal sources, as compared with 68 for the week previous.

May Business 15 Per Cent Ahead of April on Average

Survey Shows Revival Results in 15 Per Cent of Unemployed Returned to Pay Rolls—Retail Trade Up 10 to 50 P. C.—Auto Sales Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—Industrial and trade activities throughout the country in May registered an average increase of 15 per cent over the gains recorded in April, and indications are that the present substantial rate of improvement will be projected into coming months, according to the results of a nation-wide survey just completed by Fenner, Beane & Ungerleider, members of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices in 40 American cities, as well as Canada, Great Britain and France.

Financial conditions, too, show continued improvement, and the percentage of bank deposits still frozen, except in two or three hard-struck sections, is not regarded as sufficient to retard general trade recovery.

Broad Field Covered

The survey, directed by the firm's main organization in New York, was conducted by the personnel of its branch offices covering important industrial, agricultural, shipping, oil, automobile and resort centers stretching from Chicago and Toronto on the north to Galveston, New Orleans, and Miami on the south, and from New York, Washington, Richmond and Norfolk on the east to San Antonio, Fort Worth and Oklahoma City on the west.

In surveying this broad territory, representatives of the firm gathered elaborate data concerning their respective territories and consulted with representative bankers, manufacturers and merchants, chambers of commerce and local authorities.

Business activity for this area which comprises the entire country east of the Mississippi, as well as the Southwest, the survey shows, recorded another increase of about 15 per cent during May over the average rate of activity for April which itself represented an important rebound from the low level of March.

Of great significance is the showing made by retail trade, which, despite the April advantage of Easter buying, recorded further gains in May, ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent, and in a few instances showing extreme improvement of over 200 per cent.

The central industrial district including Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland made the least favorable showing in this respect, due to the still large percentage of frozen bank deposits, particularly in the three large cities already named. The middle and south Atlantic districts record the best showing in retail sales with an average gain of about 35 per cent in May over April.

Good Wholesale Orders

Manufacturers throughout the entire area surveyed generally reported wholesale orders being maintained at a rate sufficient to project improvement into near-by months. Industries experiencing the most sustained demand include textile, hardware, foods, hosiery, dyes, industrial chemicals, lumber, tires, tools, rayon, meat packing, furniture and glass.

In the building supply industries, improved demand is reported for paints, tiles and ceramics, as well as lumber and hardware, although indications are that this demand arises for replacement purposes rather than for new construction, which evidently has not yet gotten under way.

Industrial revival in Detroit features the recovery in manufacturing activity. The report from this district states in part: "One leading automobile manufacturer is experiencing remarkable increase in business and reports that last week deliveries, though confined mainly to lower-priced units, were larger than in any previous single week in its history."

Surveyors of the Chicago district, referring to the conservative optimism of leading financiers and business men of that district, state: "We feel that they are very much more optimistic than they will express. The genuineness of the improvement in actual business here is not open to discussion."

Unemployment has declined moderately, but average working hours and pay rolls have increased substantially throughout the entire area of the survey. Of the maximum number unemployed at any time during the depression, business revival has returned approximately 15 per cent to pay rolls, with the reemployment rate running particularly high in portions of the central and south Atlantic areas, where individual cities report as high as 35 per cent reemployment.

Employment in Philadelphia

From Philadelphia, report on employment conditions quotes the Pennsylvania Employment Commission to the effect that the week ended May 19 showed "the most definite upswing in jobs that has occurred in two years." Textile mills in this district are reported working full time.

With respect to automobile sales, insistent and increasing demand is everywhere recorded. The New York Metropolitan area, for example, reports a 30 per cent increase for May over the corresponding month of last year and in the north Atlantic area, Philadelphia reports even greater increases.

The Alabama steel district reports an average increase of 75 per cent in new car sales over April.

The Central industrial area, however, falls considerably behind the average for the country in this respect.

The survey generally indicates urban centers far ahead of agricultural sections in stepping up demand for consumer goods, an indication that an enormous reservoir of latent demands is available to support maintenance of the current rate of increase in sales of all types of consumer goods.

All sections of the country covered by this comprehensive survey report a sharp increase of interest in securities and commodities markets, an indication of general revival of confidence which is everywhere expected to support general business recovery.

A Window in Wall Street

Gold Clause

THE proposed gold-clause legislation gave rise to all kinds of mutually contradictory interpretations in the financial district on Friday afternoon. Even on Saturday, after Mr. Woodin's explanation had been read, the mystery still hung over Wall Street. On the theory that all news coming out of Washington must be bullish for prices, however, all the markets staged another smart run-up. Continued business recovery, especially in the retail trade, was one reason. But, in so far as it related to the gold decision, the reasoning was that the step presaged several more steps. As it stands, the legislation is intended merely to give statutory force to the executive decree of a few weeks ago refusing to pay out gold or its equivalent in currency on bond contracts. The steps which will now come are stated to be in this order. First, the Gold Standard Act of 1900, which fixes the price of gold at $20.67 an ounce, will be repealed. Secondly, the Administration will allow a gold market to be established. That is, they will allow gold to be traded in, and not put a citizen in jail who buys it. Thirdly, they will take steps to keep the dollar price above the price as fixed in the Gold Standard Act of 1900. This they do precisely in the same way that the late unlamented Farm Board did; that is, by market operations in the commodity. Finally, they will then fix on some price higher than the Gold Standard Act price, and again link the dollar and gold at that figure. This is called devaluation, or reducing the gold content of the dollar, and the Administration is empowered to do this by the inflation bill. That is the theory of those market bulls who stop to reason out all the processes which could lead from the proposed abandonment of gold payments to devaluation. But nobody knows.

* * *

What It Means

One must go back a little way to "get the hang" of these interpretations. Let us begin by keeping in view certain fundamentals. When a currency is on the gold standard, it has a fixed equivalent in gold. Think of gold and currency as one and indivisible. An ounce of gold is worth $20.67. A dollar is equal to 25.8 grains of gold, 23.22 of which are pure gold, the remainder being alloy. The equivalence is maintained by virtue of exchange ability. If the Government will buy and sell at this rate, no other price can operate. Two months ago the Treasury refused to sell gold for dollars. It would not give 23.22 grains of pure gold for a dollar. Furthermore, the Administration threatened any buyer of gold with 10 years in prison or $10,000 fine, or both, if they caught him at it. Where, then, can the relation of gold and dollars be found? Clearly in the world off the shores of the United States, where the dollars are exchangeable for gold in the form of gold currencies, such as the franc. According to these exchange quotations, gold is worth about 15 per cent more than the old fixed price of $20.67 an ounce, on Saturday being worth about $25 an ounce. This will be clear to the American people when a gold market is established in the United States to fill the present vacuum.

* * *

Stabilization

The world will hope that the market theory of possible currency devaluation is wrong. For it might provoke other countries also to devalue. The fear underlying this course is that competitive depreciation would get under way. Sober commentators, arguing against the market trend, think that the Gold Standard Act will not be repealed. In other words, they believe that the relation between gold and the dollar will one day be reaffirmed at its old parity. They are strengthened in their opinion by business recovery and the success that seems to be attending credit inflation. If the purpose of currency devaluation is to boost the price level, then this is already being achieved without it. It is true that the dollar is right now not worth as much gold as it was worth two months ago. But, contend the students in this other school, this is abnormal, and is due to speculation. If the threat of currency devaluation were removed, it is stated, the dollar would spring back to its old gold relation, even without any statutory steps being taken to fix that relation. It is important to note in connection with the abandonment of gold payments on bond contracts that if this theory takes shape in policy the bondholder stands to lose nothing. He does not want gold, what he wants is its equivalent in dollars.

E. E. R.

Biggest Banker In America Now The Government

United States Operates 52 Financing Institutions, Says Law Professor

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 29—America's biggest banker today is the Federal Government and the United States is now operating 52 financing institutions, says an article in the American Bankers Association Journal by John Hanna, professor of law at Columbia University.

"Forty of these are owned entirely by the Government," the article says. "In 12 more the Government has already a two-thirds interest. Thirty-seven are intended to be permanent. Twenty-five of the permanent ones and 14 of the temporary ones are agricultural.

Investment About $2,000,000,000

"The capital stock held by the United States in these banks has a par value of $1,380,000,000. The Government's total investment is nearly $2,000,000,000. Resources of these institutions exceed $3,000,000,000. In addition the Government has detailed supervision over 51 mortgage banks, operating under federal charter. The Government also supervises 4600 local agricultural loan associations with federal charters. All this takes no account of the relations of the Government to the 12 Federal Reserve banks, nor of the authority recently given to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy preferred stock in national and state commercial banks."

The President has ordered the consolidation of the agricultural credit agencies into the new Farm Credit Administration, says Professor Hanna, who served as attorney for the War Finance Corporation.

Before the consolidation of the agricultural financing agencies too much machinery had been created to administer the financing institutions which the Government either owns or supervises, he says.

"Existing institutions, however, represent a considerable differentiation of function and any consolidations should be preceded by a careful survey of the actual activities of the various institutions," the article continues.

A Central Corporation

"The only consolidation the Administration has announced is that of the agricultural credit agencies. As a permanent solution this arrangement is too closely bound up with politics. A better scheme would be to create a finance corporation under federal charter to take over either the agricultural finance activities of the Government or all its lending agencies. Such a corporation's permanent function would be largely that of a central agricultural rediscount corporation and holding company for the Government's regional agricultural financing institutions.

"The regional corporations would be accorded as large a degree of freedom as would be compatible with their relations to the central corporations and with reasonable standards of efficiency.

"For the most part the regional corporations would be independent units concerned only with their own territories. The central corporation would be subject to Congress so far as general policies were concerned and its directors would be appointed by the President for long terms and on a non-political basis. The directors would have the same powers over administration as would be accorded the directors of any banking institution.

"The Government's financing and banking activities should be kept severely apart from subsidy and other schemes for rasing the prices of farm products. One is business, the other is major political policy. The advantages of the corporation over bureau control for the business functions are real and significant."

California Prune Growers Marketing

San Francisco, May 29

CALIFORNIA prune growers will continue their new cooperative marketing organization into 1934, according to the Bank of America, Pacific coast branch banking system.

Controlling more than 80 per cent of the State's output through cooperative membership, the United Prune Growers of California, organized in 1932, expects a practical clean-up of tonnage by Sept. 1, 1933, despite the record carryover of 36,000 tons on Sept. 1, 1932, and notwithstanding a substantial loss in exports, normally accounting for the marketing of half the crop.

Record Late Closing For Stock Tickers

NEW YORK, May 29—The stock ticker Saturday reported the last sale on the tape at 12.41½ p. m., a new late record for the high-speed ticker. At one time during the two hours the tape was 30 minutes late.

The record late close for the old ticker on a Saturday was on May 3, 1930, when the last sale was reported at 1.56 p. m., and on a five-hour day, Oct. 24, 1929, the last sale was reported at 7.08 p. m.

The bond ticker reported the last sale at 12.26½.

Kroger Profits Above 1932

CINCINNATI, May 29—Earnings of Kroger Grocery & Baking Company are running well ahead of last year, and prospects are that profits for first 24 weeks ending June 17 will be considerably ahead of the 74 cents a common share a year before.

Commonwealth & Southern Income Equals 12c Share

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932. The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1931, shows total assets of $1,136,542,492, compared with $1,155,760,639 on Dec. 31, 1931, and earned surplus of $9,603,700, compared with $5,278,870. Current assets, including $38,755,230 cash and government securities, amounted to $61,317,308 and current liabilities were $20,797,216, compared with cash and government securities of $41,541,774, current assets of $69,425,180 and current liabilities of $27,612,538 at the end of the preceding year.

Consolidated income account for 1932 shows net income of $13,242,998 after depreciation, federal taxes, interest, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interest, etc., the same as reported in the preliminary statement. This is equivalent, after provision for preferred dividends, to 12 cents a share on the 33,673,328 no-par shares of common stock and compares with $22,369,531, or 40 cents a share on the common, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931.

Pittsburgh to Have New National Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 29—A new bank, to be known as the Pitt National Bank, will open for business here on June 12, taking over portions of the assets of the Diamond National and Monongahela National banks. This became known when Federal Judge R. M. Gibson authorized Mr. Robert R. Gordon, receiver for the Diamond National, to lease its quarters to the new bank.

Necessary transfers also were authorized to the receiver of the Monongahela National.

Depositors of the Diamond bank will be given orders on the Pitt National Bank for 40 per cent of their proven claims, and depositors of the Monongahela bank will be given orders for 65 per cent of their claims, it was announced.

The new institution will have capital, surplus and undivided profits of $1,050,000.

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston

Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins JUNE 10

Uncertain Values

THE margin between the value of an estate when created and the actual realizable value under changed conditions is the unknown quantity in any estate plan that has not been brought up to date in the light of greater taxes, lower values, slower assets and other altered conditions.

This element of uncertainty makes it vitally necessary to make a new estimate of these factors. You are invited to consult our trust officers.

The
SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

Mother is "BOSS"

MOTHER is "boss." When her husband passed on, leaving her four little girls, she had to be. She had to earn their daily bread as well as bake it. Now, the girls have grown to young womanhood, but mother is still "boss." Not a tyrant—just "boss" of the household because of her competency.

When the girls were working, she and they could afford such things as the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, the radio, the electric refrigerator. One by one these were added, under partial payment plans well within the domestic budget.

Then the budget got a series of unbalancing shocks. One girl had a substantial wage cut; another worked part time; a third lost her secretaryship when the firm went out of business.

"I guess we'll have to do without the telephone and some other things for a while," said mother, after a moment's mental arithmetic. There was no demur. What mother said, went.

"I wonder if we couldn't wait a few days," asked May, the former private secretary, inquiringly. "I registered at the secretarial school today, and gave them my telephone number in case they wanted to reach me quickly." Mother agreed.

Well, May got fifteen days' work that month through telephone calls from the school, and the telephone still stays.

"A hen that lays eggs is worth feeding," explained mother. "Besides," she added, philosophically, "it saves my feet many a weary step when I want this thing or that thing."

Come in or call our Business Office today to ask about service.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Help for Silver Sought by Tokyo And Washington

Accord Is Announced on Main Lines of Policy at London Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 27—Agreement between the United States and Japan that the price of silver should be pushed up and that the silver exchange should be stabilized were the features of a joint communiqué issued today from the White House, signed by President Roosevelt, Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, member of the Japanese Privy Council, and Mr. Eigo Fukai, vice-governor of the Bank of Japan.

The statement was issued following the final visit of Viscount Ishii with Mr. Roosevelt this morning. The special envoy from Japan has had several private talks with the President since his arrival and will now leave for the World Economic Conference at London thoroughly conversant with the American point of view.

Text of Statement

The joint declaration follows:

At the conclusion of our conversations, we are happy to note that our views coincide in regard to practical steps which need to be taken toward solving the outstanding economic problems which are now of common interest and concern to all nations.

We concur in the view that economic stability and political tranquillity are complementary essentials to a sound basis for peace; that neither of these can be achieved without the other; and that both economic and military disarmament are needed for their attainment. It is our ardent hope that both may be achieved. We have had, of necessity, to think of the unusual situation which has prevailed in the Far East during the past two years.

We hope that the countries of the Far East along with those of the Occident will be able to contribute substantially, in a spirit of coöperation, to the laying of solid foundations for a structure of world peace and prosperity.

Removal of Barriers

We are in complete concurrence in the view that in place of the existing monetary chaos, there should be established, by international effort, an orderly régime and that unreasonable obstacles to the flow of trade and capital where they now exist should be removed and where they do not exist should be adequately safeguarded against.

We consider it highly desirable that the price of silver be reasonably enhanced and that silver exchange be stabilized.

With regard to many other measures which need to be adopted in order to establish the conditions of economic and political health throughout the world, we are in close agreement.

We look toward the convening of the World Economic Conference and we observe the work of the disarmament conference resolved to contribute to the maximum of our ability, in a spirit of utmost coöperation, to the end that through the instrumentality of sincere and determined efforts on the part of all the nations principles and practices may be agreed upon which will be helpful to each and to all.

Music

The Pops

The second Sunday evening symphonic program of the season was given at the Symphony Hall Pops last night, with music by Russian composers, with emphasis on Tchaikovsky (Finale from the Fourth Symphony, Waltz from the Serenade for strings, "1812" Overture). Soviet Russia was represented by Mossoloff's "Soviet Iron Foundry," which seems to be popular with Boston audiences regardless of their political affiliations. Rimsky, Glinka, Ippolitoff-Ivanoff and Weprik supplied other numbers. The audience, which was very large, gave every evidence of enjoyment.

Redivivus

By Garo—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

George Kraska, Manager of the Fine Arts Theater, Which Reopens Today After a Brief Recess.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Eastern Daylight Saving Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Bill Payne, tenor; pianist
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Everett Marshall; orchestra.
7:30 Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Hill Billy Heart Throbs."
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Clifford and Cameron, songs.
10:00 NBC, "Jewels of Japan."
10:15 NBC, "Farewell to America," Viscount Ishii.
10:30 NBC, "The Hour Glass."
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
12:30 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 NBC, Talk, "J. M. Barrie."
5:30 Vocal programs.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Three Roberts Brothers.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 NBC, Countess Albani, soprano.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Ortiz Tirado, tenor.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, "Neighbors"; sketch.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, Fred Berrens' Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 CBS, Robison's Buckaroos.
8:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:00 Stage Show of the Air.
9:30 CBS, Evening in Paris program.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—Popular musical programs.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Dance music.
8:00 Recordings, Act I, "Carmen."
8:45 Local and CBS dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:43 CBS, Symphony Orchestra; soloists.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:15 "Poetical Musings."
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
7:00 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Financial talk, Mr. E. E. Nazzaro.
8:15 "Dream Journey."
8:45 Dance music.
9:15 Ethel Coolidge, soprano; organ.
9:30 WHDH Ensemble.
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

For Tuesday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 NBC programs.
12:00 Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:45 Screen Scrap Book.
5:00 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Elliott Jaffee's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Unemployment."
7:45 Bill Williams; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Naumberg concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 NBC, "Poet Prince."
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
12:00-1:00—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m).

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 NBC programs.
10:15 Local and NBC programs.
12:15-6:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Dinner Club, with Billy B. Van.
7:15 NBC, concert ensemble.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
10:30 NBC, National Forum.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 CBS programs.
12:00 Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader, Red Sox-Philadelphia, Fred Hoey, reporting.
5:15 Two pianos and soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 "Game of the Century."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice," sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 CBS and local programs.
12:00 CBS, National Spelling Bee.
1:00 p. m.—Local and CBS music.
2:00 CBS, G. A. R. Memorial Service.
3:00 CBS programs.
5:00 "Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 Organ recital.
8:00 Fashion Revue.
8:15 Recordings, Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 Local popular programs.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

3:30 p. m. — Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.

Wednesday's Features.

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, "The Century of Progress Art Exhibit."

WEEI

8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—News flashes.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

3:01 p. m.—American news.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. D. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, in charge of Manager of Committees on Publication.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., E. D. T., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. D. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

NORFOLK, Va. — Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Virginia.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:30-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Each Sunday, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDA, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for South Dakota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Third Sunday of each month, 5:30-5:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WMC, 780kc-384m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Tennessee.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Every Friday 11:45 a. m. to 12 noon, C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss — Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-340.7m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First Sunday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla.—Second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa, in charge of Committee on Publication for Oklahoma.

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:00-6:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas — Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nevada.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

CHILLIWACK, B. C. — Sundays, 8:35-8:45 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m, in charge of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 930kc-322m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

LOS ANGELES—On eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Station KFI, 640kc-468.6m, in "Church Quarter Hour," in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California in coöperation with Church Federation of Los Angeles.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays and Wednesdays, 3:00-3:15 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

HONOLULU, T. H. — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGMB, 1320kc-227m, in charge Committee on Publication for the Territory of Hawaii.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, Station IZR, 1000kc-275m, in charge of Committee on Publication for the North Island of New Zealand.

Roosevelt Signs Securities Control

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP) — President Roosevelt signed the bill extending strict federal supervision over the issuance of new securities, May 27.

The legislation, which was recommended by the President to Congress, for the first time gives the Government control of stock sales.

Administration of the law will be under the Federal Trade Commission.

Enactment of this bill brought the Roosevelt program for the extra session another big step nearer to conclusion.

American Cotton Consumption

NEW YORK, May 29—World consumption of American cotton during April totaled 1,128,000 bales compared with 1,173,000 in March, 1,093,000 in April last year, 1,004,000 two years ago, 1,064,000 three years ago, and 1,296,000 four years ago, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Woman Recovers Against Bank For Fraudulent Sale

New York Court Decides Harriman Stock Sold Under Misstatement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 27 — A decision, which upheld the higher courts, will have a wide effect in protecting the rights of investors is now on record in the New York Supreme Court, on a ruling by Justice Bernard L. Shientag that any one who sells stock at a market price known to the seller to be maintained artificially may be held liable for losses the buyer incurs on the transaction.

Justice Shientag's decision, which was handed down yesterday in a case brought against the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company and Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, its former chairman, by Mrs. Mary Singleton, plaintiff, involved new legal questionss which the judge took under consideration for three weeks after the presentation of evidence and special briefs from counsel for both parties. Justice Shientag tried the case without a jury and the facts, which required three days to present, were practically uncontested.

Mrs. Singleton, a depositor of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company, bought two shares of its stock at $1512 each, on Nov. 24, 1930, at the invitation of Mr. F. S. Williamson, vice-president of the bank, who represented to her that she was being offered an unusual opportunity. Mr. Williamson testified that, at Mr. Harriman's suggestion, he told Mrs. Singleton "that a few first grade depositors" were being invited to take a small allotment of its stock which had "heretofore been very closely held."

During the trial it was revealed that more than 80 depositors of the bank had accepted a similar invitation to purchase stock of the institution at $1512 a share. Suits brought by several of the depositors who bought the stock as a result of the misrepresentation are pending.

Justice Shientag's decision directs a judgment against the bank and Mr. Harriman and in favor of Mrs. Singleton for $1312 on each share of stock she purchased.

"The stock was purchased by plaintiff in reliance upon false and fraudulent representations concerning the bid and asked prices," the decision says. "Instead of a bonafide market for the stock, the price was artificially maintained and known so to be by the officers making the misrepresentations.

Motion Pictures

Average American Screen Play

At R. K. O. Keith's, "Ann Carver's Profession" is in the legal line. Miss Fay Wray, slim and dark and well dressed, is a dashing woman lawyer who constantly makes the front page and oodles of money with her success.

Her husband, big Bill Graham (Mr. Gene Raymond) ex-football star, and currently smalltime architect, doesn't like it. He'd rather be the Big Shot himself. So, since architecting doesn't pay the bills of running their expensive ménage, he takes to crooning in a night club for quick returns. (Funny—and sad—Mr. Raymond succeeds in looking like a crooner.) He also takes to drinking, gets involved with a night club girl, and is held for trial when she has a fatal mishap.

Wife Carver becomes lawyer for the defense and triumphs with a sentimental speech that might or might not be acceptable to a real jury. For finale we see Ann and Bill in a simpler set-up in the country, with Ann poring over the pages of House and Garden, where Bill's architectural prowess is played up in big type with illustrations. We gather that Ann is going to stay home and wash dishes.

A comfortable looking woman who had been nibbling sweets from a paper bag during the unfolding of these intensities, looked happily over to this commentator and said, "Good Pitcher!" So that's what it must be.

Don't Take It Serious

"Tomorrow at Seven," now at the R. K. O. Keith-Boston, is a mystery melodrama in which you have a chance alternately to suspect and to trust the several members of the cast. And if you are not expert in these matters, you receive a neat little poke of surprise in the end.

There is Mr. Chester Morris, looking very upright and forthright and all that. But ah, why does he carry a skeleton key? (He is supposed to be a popular novelist bent on putting the dread "Black Ace" into his next book.) There is Winters (done by Mr. Grant Mitchell), faithful secretary to Nabob Thornton Drake. Can it indeed be he? The gracious Mr. Henry Stephenson is this Mr. Drake, hot after the Black Ace himself. There is Winters's daughter in the person of Miss Vivienne Osborne. Messrs. Frank McHugh and Allen Jenkins are a pair of caricaturing detectives whose patois is a separate study in foreign languages. Then there is the blank-faced housekeeper (Miss Virginia Howell), who talks only with her fingers, and a burly Negro sevrant, Pompey (Mr. Gus Robinson), plus a pair of coroners and, oh, yes, air pilots. And finally there is the Black Ace, whose pleasant way of tagging you with his trade-mark means that he is going to keep a fatal promise . . . at seven.

Jumble all these people up in a set of complicated circumstances, with an occasional laugh tucked in between the not too horrific horrors, and as in any mystery story, whether between covers or on the screen, once you've embarked on it you're in for the finish. Take it or leave it—it won't matter much. Presented by Jefferson Pictures Corporation. M. L.

Quebec Employers Told To Obey Wage Statute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Warning has been issued by the Quebec Minimum Wage Commission to the effect that the Minimum Wage Act must be obeyed by employers. Infractions of minimum wage decrees will be promptly dealt with. This intimation is given in view of the fact that the wage scale in the food industry and allied processes requires that at least 50 per cent of all women employees be paid not less than $7 a week, and the other 50 per cent not less than $10 a week.

The commission states that "as these minimum wages are lower than the ones stipulated by all other minimum wage orders so far enacted, the commission has decided that they must be strictly adhered to."

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 25 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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SHADOW LAWN

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BERLIN
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MIAMI
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333 North Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
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605 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 1125 Commonwealth Ave., near Brighton Ave.—One-room alcove, two-room apartment; $35 to $40. ALG. 9466.

APARTMENTS, Brookline, Mass., 2 minutes Coolidge Corner, at 46 Longwood Ave.—High-class, 4 rooms, built-in showers, tile kitchen and bath; restricted tenants. Apply SUPT. or telephone Asp. 2804.

DORCHESTER, Mass.—A beautiful exclusive 7 room heated apartment; garage. 39 Melville Ave. Talbot 4493.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—3 rooms and bath, piazza, heat, hot water, refrigeration, 32 Rockview St. Tel. Jam. 0442.

NEW YORK CITY
309 West 109th STREET—"The Edgerton"
Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church. Columbia University. Shops and Theatres. Express Subway station and 5th Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

NEW YORK CITY, 147 East 50th St.—Three-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Plaza 3-8713. MISS SALISBURY.

99-103 NORWAY ST.—1-2 rooms, rent $25-$35; 51 Audubon Rd., 1-2-3 rooms, rent $30-$75. BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST office, 103 Norway St., Boston. Ken. 9238.

Undercliff Terrace, Melrose Hlds.
Six rooms and sleeping porch; beautiful location, near station; special low price for immediate occupancy. See Janitor, Franklin, corner of Greenwood St. Mel. 2304 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village (45 Christopher St.)—Sublet 3-room attractively furnished apartment, cross ventilation, $85. STRASSER, Chelsea 2-6946.

SUBLET small apartment, attractively furnished, radio, Frigidaire; excellent location. Apt. 55, or Janitor, 70 Fenway, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

WOMAN driver desires to drive party's car for transportation to annual meeting, 9 Bronxville Rd., Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. 3568.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DEDHAM, MASS.—Bakery for sale; good location; supplying income for husband and wife. 575 HIGH STREET.

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CAMDEN, ME.

For rent, fully furnished, several finely located cottages, including a rare old colonial village house; reduced rents. J. R. PRESCOTT, 271 Crafts St., Newtonville, Mass.

FOR RENT—New 8-room cottage, every convenience; Overshore, Madison, Conn.; picnic beach for children. MRS. C. A. HEILMAN, 229 So. Whittlesey Ave., Wallingford, Conn.

POINT LOOKOUT, MD.—Draper Cottage; electricity; running water; modern plumbing; screened porches; $25 weekly or by season. 3745 Macomb St., Washington, D. C. Cleve. 1391.

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MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—Comfort, unusual beauty, excellent table, delightful rooms and camps, $14 to $16; booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2060.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Contents wealthy estate very cheap; furniture every room; studio beds, twin beds, bric-a-brac; distributors Simmons mattresses. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FUR STORAGE

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE—Expert repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

FUR STORAGE—2% valuation; restyling, repairing, relining, free glazing; call and deliver. LIB. 2734. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EXPERIENCED care and attention given if desired; centrally located; near Christian Science church. MRS. THOMPSON, Sterling 3-1350 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT for summer, small house, beautifully located in Sunmit, N. J.; rent reasonable. BURCHARD, 49 Fernwood Rd. Su. 6-1391 J.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Applications

are being taken from those experienced in selling Corsets, Shoes and Ready-to-Wear; only New York residents. Apply Employment Office, Balcony, before 12 noon.

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New York City

WOMAN baker wanted, salary, no Sunday or holiday work. ADAMS COFFEE HOUSE, 71 Tremont St., Boston. Apply only between 3 and 5 p. m. to MRS. LOVELL.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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Technical Expert Small Payments
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Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

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Our 25 years' experience will be of value to you in the important selection of your home or investments.
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YONKERS, N. Y.—English stucco home for sale; 7 rooms, 2 baths, garage, sun and open porch, rolled screens; beautifully landscaped; 7 minutes' walk to Tuckahoe station. GALLE, 38 Iroquois Road, Mohegan Park. Tel. Huckahoe 3600.

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VALE OF AVOCA REST HOME
In Garden of Canada Fruit Belt
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study; beautiful scenery, lovely country home. MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Rooms and board in residential section; cool; reasonable rates; near car line. 23 Sumner Road. Asp. 9588.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ROOMS for tourists, Meridian, Conn., on new state highway, at sign, Clark's Cottage, Tourists; drive in. ABBIE M. CLARK, corner South Broad Street and Hall Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

MONTREAL—Central location, near McGill University; home comforts; reasonable rates. MRS. FRANK R. FOSTER, 1019 Sherbrooke St. W. Phone PL-6875.

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79th—Newly decorated rooms in beautiful apt.; river view; $10, $7, $5; excellent location. (10-A.) ROUZER.

N. Y. C., 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq.—Cool, comfortable rooms in attractive house; convenient location.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th St.—Comfortable room in private house for gentleman, running water, screens, awnings, $8.00.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MAKE liberal commission easily selling new, sensational "Run-Resist" hosiery. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381A Fourth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A YOUNG, yet mature, man seeks connection with Casualty Insurance Co., General Agency or Corporation being Self Insured, in capacity of Claims Manager or Assistant Manager; thoroughly experienced in all casualty lines in Penna. and New Jersey; competent, reliable and trustworthy; Christian Scientist preferred. Address c/o 207 N. 11th St. Allentown, Penna.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; thoroughly experienced. HARRY J. BROADHURST, 143 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Longwood 6183.

ELECTRICAL engineer, several years' experience in electric motor work, mechanical ability; will accept anything reasonable. P-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED apartment house superintendant, married, no children; city or country any capacity; best references. Box R-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN with college and law school education and newspaper, publicity promotion, organization experience desires position. Address Box 54, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED MAN, reliable, needs steady position; willing to do anything; go anywhere; can drive car. 121 Castlefield Ave., Toronto, Ont. HY. 7298.

STUDENT wants chauffeuring or companion's job; experienced, references; board, room and salary. Box M-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HIGH school graduate wishes position as child's nurse; city-country. ZABRISKIE, 1506 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Midwood 8-7665.

PLEASANT, capable young woman, experienced as nurse or companion, desires position in or near Boston; willing to take full charge; price reasonable; best references. N-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER POSITION desired now by experienced home economics (clothing) teacher and former extension worker; can teach, sew, shop, cook, garden, read aloud. M-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—A position as tutor to blind child; will furnish adequate references on request. ROSE NASRALLAH, 534 West Duval St., Jacksonville, Florida.

SUMMER BOARD

COOK'S, Cumberland Head on Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, N. Y.—Beautiful location, pleasant rooms, cottages; tennis, boating, fishing bathing; good food; golf near by; rates reasonable.

SUMMER HOMES

EAST ROCKAWAY, L. I., N. Y.—8-room cottage, all improvements; near station and beach; good bathing, boating, fishing; golf, tennis few minutes' drive; June 24 to Sept. 11, $300. Lexington 2-7854, Lynbrook 4046-W.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, St. Stephen St.—For summer, furnished 3-room apartment, kitchenette, all outside rooms, very cool, radio, grand piano; parking space; moderate price; references required. Tel. Commonwealth 3796.

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and we fit sizes properly
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Established 1870
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The Great Fur and Specialty Store of Modern Ottawa
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MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

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FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
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PERMANENT WAVING A SPECIALTY
We Give a Service That Satisfies

Smart
SUMMER FASHIONS
—the newest vogue in cool, colorful apparel of real distinction.
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Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
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Famous for Fine Foods
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COLD STORAGE 2% on FUR COATS
G. S. BEER
1161 ST. CLAIR W. KEN. 7378

INSURANCE
GEORGE F. CRUM
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AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER
MADE IN CANADA
R. T. WHITTALL, *Gen. Mgr.*
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Milk from "Selected Farms"
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STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
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$1.00 to $2.00
ANY COLOR
With or without change pocket.
Large and small sizes.
R. BOURNE, *Manufacturer*
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801 Sterling Tower
phone Waverley 2971

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Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS

MORECAMBE, W. E. — Misses A. and J. Johnstone, 134 Westminster Rd.—Comfortable holiday apartments, 5 minutes Christian Science church and Promenade.

SCARBOROUGH—Apartments or board residence facing sea and cricket ground; terms moderate. MISS DODSWORTH, 102 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Private or public apartments (board optional). Mrs. BROOK, "Brookholme" 39 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Apartments, board optional; one minute from sea. MRS. MAUGHAN, 37 North Marine Road.

Sunday, unfurnished flats containing 3 rooms, electric light, gas points, etc.; newly decorated; 22/6 and 27/6. BURTON, 14 Westover Rd. Wandsworth Common, S. W. 18.

LONDON—Maida Vale, furnished 2 bedrooms; 2 receptions; August, September, £2.10. per week. 8 Elgin Mansions, W. 9.

HOME SHARING

LONDON—Wandsworth Common, charmingly furnished bed-sitting room, share of flat with lady; moderate terms; very convenient, Victoria. Box M-2347, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SPRING BANK, BROAD OAK PARK, WORSLEY, Manchester — Beautiful situation, sunny aspect; large rooms, excellent bath—and bedrooms; tennis lawn; adjoins golf links; quick access to City; chief £31; price £850. Apply 7 Portland Road, Eccles, Manchester.

HOUSES TO LET

DUMBARTON—Cottage to let furnished, near Loch Lomond and the Clyde. Apply to MRS. CORMACK, May Cottage, Dumbarton.

45 MINUTES FROM LONDON—Furnished for 1 or 3 months from end July, a sunny, T-roomed house, on Surrey Hills; garage, tennis court; telephone, gas and electricity; 3 guineas weekly; daily help available. Box M-2328, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SURREY—Charming thatched house in orchard, 16 miles London; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, central heating, every convenience; near Claremont School; would sell; also land for sale. THATCHED HOUSE, Claygate, Surrey.

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IN or VERY NEAR LONDON (to rent) Modern house 3 or 4 bedrooms; long lease; option to purchase if suitable, reasonable price. Box M-2321, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LAUNDRIES

IF you are needing a laundry, please telephone Putney 0127. We collect from all parts of London. Our prices are reasonable and our work good. THE CROWN LAUNDRY, Rigault Rd., London, S. W.

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY (Acorn 1794) 55 Packington Rd., South Acton, London, W. 3 We collect from all parts of London

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, Kings Road, Chelsea—Practitioner's office to let, full or part time. Box M-2318, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

PRINTS of original drawings of The Mother Church, coloured and signed by artist, Mr. Wm. Bryan Binns, from 5/-, portfolio on approval 6d. The Nook, 81c Church Road, Hendon, N. W. 4.

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Nothing Of Itself

"A million dollars in gold by itself will not produce one copper penny. Put a hen on it, and it will not hatch. Water it, and it will not grow."—*Henry Ford.*

Complicated

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SCOTLAND

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(Continued)

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For the Scrapbook

Bits of Franklin's Philosophy

Wars bring scars.

Great talkers, little doers.

Do not do that which you would not have known.

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money.

Who pleasure gives shall joy receive.

Let him who scatters thorns not go barefoot.

After crosses and losses men grow humbler and wiser.

Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterwards.

Hear no ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy.

Strange that a man who has wit enough to write a satire should have folly enough to publish it.

A good example is the best sermon.

There is no man so bad but he secretly respects the good.

It is wise not to seek a secret and honest not to reveal it.

The Golden Age never was the present age.

Love your enemies, for they tell you your faults.

Keep conscience clear, then never fear.

As we must account for every idle word, so must we account for every idle silence.

Hide not your talents—they for use were made? What's a sundial in the shade?

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

UP AND DOWN

I like to put up fruits and things
And ask my friends to sup,
I tell them they must come and help
Put down what I put up.

Rime-O-Grams No. 116

(Published May 1)
Greek Mythology Answers

1.
To name the nine muses
Would certainly irk us;
But which one today
Takes part in the circus?
(Calliope)

2.
As he lay in his crib
His small chubby wrist
Overcame by its strength
Two creatures that hissed
(Hercules)

3.
To ward off a host
Of impossible men,
The web which she wove
She unraveled again.
(Penelope)

4.
Around him the nymphs
So gracefully danced,
While he played on his pipes
And his dainty hooves pranced.
(Pan)

5.
What conjuring dame
Asked heroes to dine,
Whom she touched with her wand
And transformed into swine?
(Circe)

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Guess-O-Jig No. 21

Published: May 3
Answer: King George

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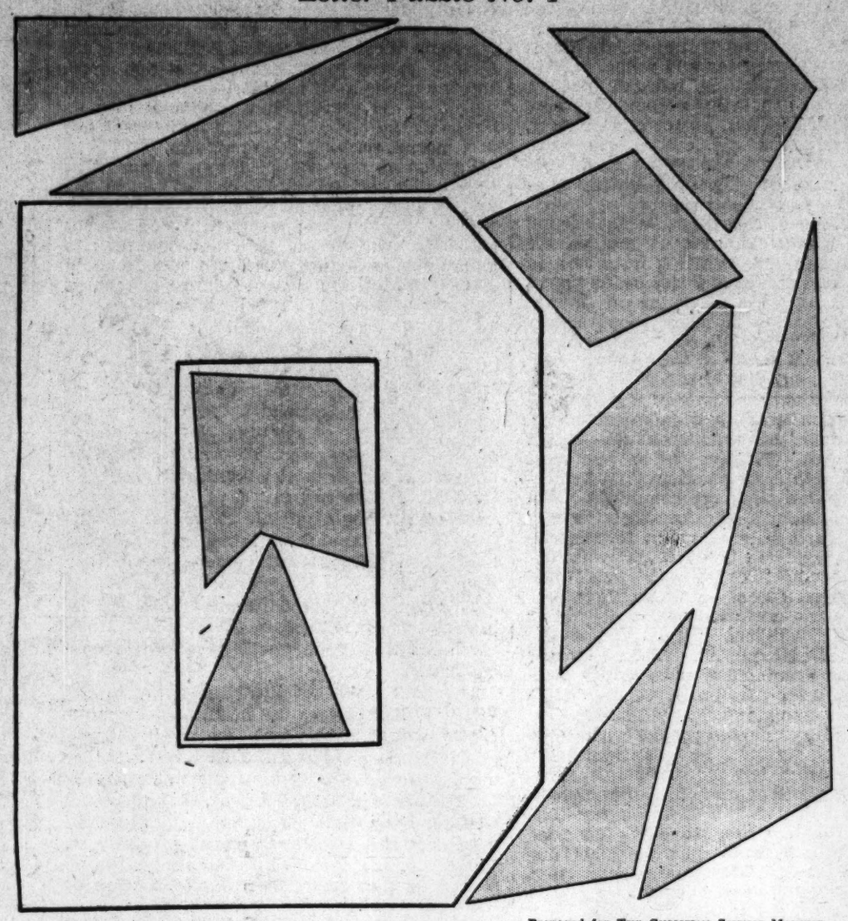
Letter Puzzle No. 4



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The shaded pieces fit exactly into the letter—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the letter, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Letter Puzzle No. 4." The solution and the names of the winners will be published four weeks from today. (Paste the puzzle pieces on thin cardboard before cutting them out.)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I HAVE held many things in my hands and I have lost them all; but whatever I have placed in God's hands that I still possess.
—LUTHER

Hymnal Notes

No. 125

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN MILTON (1608-1674), born the year of the Pilgrim exodus from Scrooby to Leyden, grew up into the Puritan struggle for religious liberty. His years at Cambridge University, where for his personal beauty and refinement he was dubbed "the Lady," foretold his intellectual mastery and founded those long friendships, one of which was later to prompt his "Lycidas"; but those years did not promise the mighty epic that was to be judged by Dryden as greater than those of the ancients.

Milton was developed by the struggle with misfortune, lifted to heights of vision beyond the common lot; and his last statement of faith showed him relying for truth wholly on the Bible. He saw it as a revelation from God of what men could not have learned for themselves.

Unlike Cromwell, he opposed the union of state and church, wishing the latter to be left to private support. At the last, he held no creed, no church associations. The persecuted young Quaker, Thomas Ellwood, befriending him in his obscurity, found fellowship in Milton, who, rejecting Calvin, "denied the co-equality of Christ with absolute Deity, but regarded him as clothed with a certain derivative divinity" (Masson). It was Ellwood who gave Milton the idea of writing a "Paradise Regained."

In old New England, it is said, the center table in the best room always held a huge family Bible and a copy of "Paradise Lost." Mrs. Eddy's writings prove her respect for the Puritan founders of New England and she says: "The Puritans possessed the motive of true religion, which, demonstrated on the Golden Rule, would have solved ere this the problem of religious liberty and human rights" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 181). She cites Milton once, where in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 372), she speaks of "elementary mortal mind,—likened by Milton to 'chaos and old night.'"

Milton himself said that his real work was poetry, yet he was drawn into Cromwell's struggle, and as "secretary for foreign tongues" to the Commonwealth—even after his blindness—he was listed by the Parliament of Charles II for punishment. He escaped perhaps by the influence of Monk, but lived in obscurity and loneliness. His picture of his Samson fitted himself:

Now blind, disheartened, shamed, dishonored, quelled,
To what can I be useful? wherein serve
My nation and the work from heaven imposed?

His biographer, David Masson, was wise enough to add: "That might be the appearance, but it was not the reality. All the while of his seeming degradation . . . he had been building up his Paradise Lost." The idea had come to him 27 years before its publication in 1667. Milton knew, as he said, that "they also serve who only stand and wait."

Music was always a chief delight to him, and the splendid upbuilding of phrase in his poetry may come in part from early association with the work of his father, who was an organist.

Milton made metrical versions of the Psalms, so literal that they do not show his poetic power. Hymn No. 125 illustrates what good editing may do, for no one knows who said:

How beautiful the sweet accord
Of those who pray to Thee.

Yet that is the generally accepted form, replacing Milton's stanza:

How lovely are Thy dwellings fair,
O Lord of Hosts, how dear
The pleasant tabernacles are
Where Thou dost dwell so near.

His most famous prose work is probably the Aeropagitica, for the freedom of the press, named for Mars' hill, where Paul spoke to the men of Athens. His "Reason of Church Government" and "Treatise of Christian Doctrine" are also important.

Pict-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

Brevities

Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot: Those who have been suggesting the inclusion of jokes in the Congressional Record now have their wish. The beer bill announces that 3.2 per cent beer is nonintoxicating, and then prohibits its shipment into dry states.

Detroit News: The slump in the dollar is driving young American artists out of France, and may fill a number of vacancies in Provincetown barns.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss couldn't find his cap this morning—
And he finally started to school without it—
A moment later, though, I remembered seeing him drop his cap during one of our after supper tussles on the lawn the night before, and I hustled to the spot—and there it lay—
So I picked it up and tried to catch the Boss before he got to school.
But fiddlesticks—I just missed him!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Omission of conjunction "that" (A. T.)—The correspondent submits two sentences and inquires if the blanks should be filled with *thats:*

(A) We are sorry——this delay has taken place, but we trust——this will not hold up the job.

(B) This has gone through the kiln twice, but you will note——they are making every effort to get same to match the broken part.

This much can be said for "that" as a conjunction: The nearer writing approaches the colloquial, the more the conjunction "that" is omitted. The crisp directness of news writing, for example, is attained by leaving out words that are not strictly essential—and the conjunction "that" is one of the first to be scratched. On the other hand, it is generally inserted in formal writing. It might also be said that there are many cases in which the omission would be a serious fault. For example:

1. When the substantive clause comes first. ("That spring is a joyous season no one will deny.")
2. After nouns such as "assumption," "conviction," "belief," "knowledge," etc. ("The information that he was there was confirmed.")
3. When preparatory "it" is placed first. ("It is certain that he will come.")
4. When the first word of the subordinate clause might be misconstrued as the object of the verb. ("I assert that the right to vote in all elections is a duty.")

In discussing the omission and use of conjunctive "that," Jesperson says:

The distinction between the two constructions is now that in one the subordinate clause is left to the context, while in the other it is expressly indicated. Consequently, "that" is often desirable, in some cases even necessary, to make the connection between the two ideas perfectly clear. But where no doubt is possible, the construction without the conjunction is generally preferred, at any rate in colloquial speech, as being more direct and straightforward.

Fowler cites these sentences: "I know that my redeemer liveth" and "I know I can trust you," and adds:

These are equally good English; if "that" were shifted from the first to the second, both would still be grammatically correct, but each less idiomatic than it is. That is, the use or omission of the "that" of a substantival clause depends partly on whether the tone is elevated or colloquial.

But, now to return to the inquirer's two sentences: In (A) we should insert "that" at the place of the second dash (before "trust"), lest "this" momentarily be misconstrued as the object of the verb. (See Example 4.) For the same reason, we should prefer "that" before "they" in (B).

(If we may be pardoned a digression, in (B) we find the adjective "same" used as a pronoun. Better substitute "it.")

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Drawing the Line

Husband and wife were touring the shops in the West End of London. Presently they stopped outside a display of hats in a shop window.

"There you are," he said, pointing to an attractive style, "buy yourself that hat. It'll suit you."

She shook her head. "But that style is not worn now," she replied.

He pointed to another hat. "How about that one?" he asked.

"No; everybody is wearing that kind," she returned.—*Labor.*

Real Effort

Farmer: "Thought you said you had plowed the 10-acre field?"

Plowman: "No, I only said I was thinking about it."

Farmer: "Oh, I see; you've merely turned it over in your mind."—*London Free Press.*

The Right Place

"I've come from the employment bureau, ma'am," said the girl. "They said you wanted a servant."

"But I do all the work myself," replied the lady of the house.

"Then the place will just suit me."—*Prince Albert Herald.*

Shopping News

Customer: "No, I simply couldn't wear this coat; it is too tight.

Clerk: Pardon me, madam, but I've shown you all of our stock now. That's your own coat you have on."—*Labor.*

Prohibition Note

The late Sir Thomas Lipton, the famous yachtsman, said:

"Corkscrews have sunk more people than cork jackets ever saved."—*Christian Advocate.*

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Jane Dawes
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0178

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Understanding Heart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

MRS. A—— had a beautiful house on the Heights, one of the show places of the city. She had social position, wealth, and an understanding heart which gave her a real interest in her charities and blessed all she touched.

Three years ago, the A—— fortune was swept away. Without whimpering or complaining, Mrs. A—— sold the great house, stored the precious furniture, and went to a far suburb of the city to live in a tiny house. Her name was a rather common one, and none of her new neighbors suspected the newcomer as the same Mrs. A——. She fitted into the life of the community, sent her children to the local school, and set about proving that the heights of living are not always on the Heights.

The yard of the little house had been neglected, but when spring came it burst into gay bloom; a few tulips, but mostly gay annuals and early flowers that "grow themselves." Mrs. A—— realized that someone must have done this for a stranger, and she began voicing her gratitude wherever she went. One day at the neighborhood school meeting she met Mrs. B——, who said in reply to her comment on the flowers, "I knew that whoever moved into that little house would need courage, so I planted the flowers after I heard a new tenant was coming. I am glad you liked them."

Two years passed. Mr. B—— sold an invention, and wealth came to him. Through an investment, the former A—— house became his, and the B——s' prepared to occupy it, though Mrs. B—— did not know it had been the A——s' house. One day she said to Mrs. A——, "I shall need much courage to live there. I have never lived in such a grand house, and I shall need to learn to furnish it and to keep it."

The day the B——s' moved to the house, vans began arriving again. The A—— furniture was carried in; the famous pictures were replaced upon the walls; the possessions settled themselves into their old places. Up the walk came Mrs. A——. She said, "My dear Mrs. B——, these things are ours together. I know you will care for them. And may they give you courage in your new place. Never hesitate about your ability to carry any new social position—you have the understanding heart."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Off Gold—On What?

THE gold clause repeal resolution proposed by the Administration in Washington would simply recognize and regularize the fiscal situation as it exists in the United States today. The nation is quite evidently in process of transition from the gold standard as it has been known in America to what is familiar in other parts of the world as the gold bullion or gold exchange standard.

In nations of longer financial experience than the United States contracts are made only in terms of the national currency. Gold is something to be held only by central banks and to be used in leveling balances between them.

That is the way Great Britain went back on the gold standard in 1925. Holders of pound notes could not exchange them for gold unless they amassed enough to buy a £1700 bar of bullion. But they could exchange them for foreign currencies at par, because the bank would send out the gold if necessary to other countries to buy those currencies for its customers.

But more recently, not only England but other nations, and finally the United States, have been obliged to stop the paying out of gold across their borders. In consequence even the gold exchange standard has largely ceased to function. Yet it is reasonable to forecast that as soon as possible the United States will lift its embargo on gold exports.

If this comes, America will then be on the gold standard according to the European definition; but in all probability it will never go back on gold according to the "free coinage" definition hitherto fostered in the United States by the Gold Standard Act of 1900. Under that law as popularly expounded in campaign discussion anyone who held a $10 bill could take it to the Treasury any time and get a $10 gold piece for it. Strictly speaking, this applied only to certain yellow-backed bills—gold certificates.

This conception of the gold standard worked all right as long as nobody, or only a few, cared for gold. But when considerable numbers began to demand their gold all at once, as in February, this year, there was only about one-tenth enough gold to go around because of the credit that has been built up on it. To have paid even the gold certificates would have endangered the rest of the nation's money. As President Roosevelt has explained, those who pressed their actual claims for gold, against either the Treasury or private debtors, could have been paid only at the expense of injustice to others and of ruin to business.

In other words, the idea of "gold when you want it" as a basis for money proves to be something of what the courts call a legal fiction. Gold is only a symbol of value. When the people, in a panic, prefer the symbols to the values and try to "turn the country into cash," as one writer has phrased it, the values are destroyed. And in the long range function of business as a supplier of human wants, the values are more important than the gold.

That is not to deny the usefulness of gold. It is the best material the world has found so far to serve as a standard, a measure, a store or symbol of value—and as a medium of international exchange. It is much better for this purpose than silver. In the course of history it has displaced all sorts of media, from sea shells to beaver skins. Still, the gold does not actually constitute the value of the things for which it is exchanged.

Of recent years the nations have been working toward, or at least looking toward, an improved monetary standard—one that would represent a more stable measure of value in terms of purchasing power for the various goods that make up a material living. The technique for such a system is far from formulated. But it is already recognized that the management of gold, of currency systems, and of public policies toward credit have a tremendous influence on the actual value, or purchasing power, of money.

The nations may be hesitant to embark upon what they consider an experiment with managed currency, but the situation is one in which they cannot avoid it. They must manage their currencies or be managed by them.

Gold almost unquestionably will continue to be the basis of money, but a great deal depends on what is done with it. Out of the experience, there is reason to hope, will come a clearer understanding of the function of money and a sounder practice in making it represent actual values.

What Will Your Child See?

THE question arrests attention and the answer is startling. Both are found in Fred Eastman's article in the Christian Century entitled: "Your Child and the Movies."

Here is the answer, according to the writer:

> When he [your child] goes to the movies this week he may see one of the good and great pictures, but the chances are that the principal picture will be saturated with crime and sex out of all proportion to normal living.

The analysis of a minister or a reformer? No. Mr. Eastman proves his point from cold statistics compiled by an educator interested in securing facts and not in supporting a theory.

Dr. Edgar Dale of Ohio State University has classified some 1500 feature pictures comprising practically the entire production output of the leading American companies during the three years 1920, 1925 and 1930. His investigation shows that the trend of subjects gravitates more and more toward sex and crime, so that of the 500 feature pictures released in 1930, "137 had crime as their major theme, 44 were primarily devoted to war, horror and mystery, and 70 centered around sex.... Thus more than 50 per cent of the average child's movie diet that year consisted of pictures chiefly concerned with sex or crime or violence."

Coming to recent productions Dr. Dale found that in 115 pictures chosen at random 406 crimes are committed. Drinking is treated as an accepted, and acceptable, fact in the homes of Americans. A large percentage of movies have their frame in a meretricious luxury where apparently few descend to anything so silly as doing a stroke of work for the vast sums they squander.

And parents who have not been very squeamish as to their children's movie diet should not be squeamish at the blunt frankness of Dr. Dale's statement, "Perhaps one of the most dangerous aspects of the situation is that colorful and attractive stars are commonly given rôles depicting women who lose their virtue."

Fairly Mr. Eastman gives credit for the fine pictures that have been produced. "Cavalcade," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Covered Wagon," and not a few others reflect credit on their producers and merit unstinted praise. He voices thanks, in which millions will join, for the delightful fun of cartoons like "Mickey Mouse" and the "Silly Symphonies." The world needs the happy laughter they bring. All reasonable persons will indorse his statement that if all, or even a majority, of movies could be placed in that gallery the questions he poses need never be raised. Unfortunately for the morals, mentality and the health of your child, they cannot.

It is a banality at this time to say that motion pictures are here to stay. Everyone knows that children receive much of their education from them. What form shall that education take? It is idle to declare that the issue lies solely at the door of Hollywood. Parents have something to do about it.

What will your child see this week at the movies?

Wages That Pauperize

BEWARE of a job! A strange warning, to be sure. But it is sounded because of strange conditions of employment—strange, that is, in these enlightened times. And almost unbelievably so in a country which has looked upon its workers' living standard as one of its great achievements.

Nevertheless almost the first impression the casual reader receives from current surveys of wage declines in America may be compressed into those four short words. Perhaps the surveys are overpessimistic. Of course, they overlook recent reports of wage increases. Some surveys, in fact, would show the American wage structure as crumbling. They picture the last thirty years' painful progress of labor and of supporters of fair wages as being undermined in a few years of aggressive opportunism on the part of ruthless employers.

The desperate tone of some of these studies is due to the return of the sweatshop to the American scene. And certainly the existence of manufacturing plants in which employees are paid $3 a week, or sometimes much less, explains the desperation.

But it seems not too much to expect that toleration of such conditions will be short-lived. The depression has made them possible. But it also has revealed a social conscience much more responsible, and somewhat more alert, than that disclosed in previous periods of industrial stress. This conscience, plus the imminent improvement in business, makes the quick weeding out of the sweatshops appear more than a possibility.

But this weeding out will have to be done. The sweatshop will not pass of its own accord. Prosperity alone would remove it only after too great a toll of human suffering had been exacted. Recognition of this fact already has taken form in renewed demands for minimum wage laws, in demands that merchandise manufactured under decent conditions be labeled so that purchasers can help protect the community against industrial vampires, and in advertisements by responsible merchants declaring and urging others to declare that they offer only articles whose manufacture gives the worker a fair return.

Naturally estimates placing the number of unemployed in the United States at 12,000,000 or more raise a pertinent query. It is whether a sweatshop job is not to be preferred to no job at all. And the answer, hard as it may be for the unemployed person to accept, is that it is better to accept public relief or such work as the Civilian Conservation Corps affords than a sweatshop job. For the effect of such jobs is not confined to the holders of them. To their oppression must be added the oppression which falls upon any community where "starvation wages" have got a foothold. This is well illustrated in an article in Forum for June.

"There are many employers who try to maintain decent standards," the article observes. But sweatshop operators "cut in under them, and while they are starving their own help, throw the workers of their rivals into complete unemployment." Which unemployment, it should be noted, gives the unfair employer just so much more advantage over his helpless employees, and in turn just so much more advantage over his scrupulous competitors. This is a cycle that must be stopped somewhere.

The public has it in its power to stop it. When Mr. and Mrs. Purchaser view sweatshop bargains with an eye to their true price they will hesitate to buy them. For they save a dollar on the bargain counter perhaps at their own peril. They, too, must earn a living, represented either in their own wages or in the legitimate profit they may make in serving wage earners. What is to become of those wages and those profits if the sweatshop bargain is allowed to attract the consumer's money?

Such considerations should weigh heavily in all discussions of means to combat this evil. They should outweigh mere prejudices, whether these are based on the justifiable women's equality ideal, or upon precedents such, for instance, as those built up on the constitutional "freedom of contract" clause. Public leaders are seeking means to stifle the sweatshop weed. But the public itself need not meanwhile stand aghast at its growth. It can take it into its hands at the very root—which is the existence of a market for sweatshop products.

Purchasers may use their own judgment as to whether certain articles can be sold at the marked prices. They may frankly ask the seller where any article has been produced. No doubt extensive evidence of public determination to stamp out sweatshop practices would result in coöperation on the part of reliable merchants and manufacturers everywhere.

Will New York Wake Up?

WORDS are plentiful but action is strangely lacking to build a foundation under the hopes of rescuing the government of New York City from Tammany corruption and extravagance in the municipal campaign this fall. Fusion has failed to fuse thus far. Lack of a strong candidate for Mayor, dissension in the Republican ranks, and amazing apathy on the part of citizens are largely responsible.

The issues transcend partisan politics. The breakdown of municipal government which threatens New York would have wide repercussions.

The government of the largest city in the Western Hemisphere is heading for bankruptcy. Only a right-about-face and intelligent and determined action can prevent it from going over the precipice. Tammany cannot save it, for reasons which are obvious. It is doubtful whether the groups at present milling around as a supposed fusion movement can save it. There is too much concern over who should be named for particular offices. Little is heard of a plan of action.

Racketeering lays the city's residents under tribute. Real estate values have shrunk radically. Meanwhile Tammany leaders and henchmen and an army of political officeholders continue to draw their unreasonable salaries.

One thing needed now, in addition to the existing non-Tammany political groups, is a joint committee representing such civic organizations as the Merchants Association, the Chamber of Commerce, real estate groups, and other organizations representing the best citizenry in all the boroughs. Such a committee should, without loss of time, offer a program calling for drastic action and a candidate to lead a militant offensive against extravagance and mismanagement.

This program should include a proposal for a complete recasting of the city government under a modern charter, perhaps along the lines suggested by former Governor Smith. Possibly the program should include a proposal for an emergency act suspending temporarily statutes which stand in the way of reducing swollen pay rolls and reorganizing departments pending final adoption of a new charter. The program should aim also at progressive reduction of the city's indebtedness.

The crisis demands action. Action is the only hope of arousing and organizing the public. A change in government can be brought about only by concerted, well-led action of groups whose political interests are impersonal and whose members have no entangling ties to deter them from robust performance.

New York is sleeping over a volcano. History shows that seldom have grave upheavals been discerned in advance by many persons. Action, plenty of it, is needed. Will Father Knickerbocker awaken in time to avoid disaster?

This Old World

THE 1933 prize of a bottle of piccalilli for the best work of the year in computing the age of the earth goes to the geologists. They have checked up something like 2,000,000,000 years, and they say there are a lot more to count. Meanwhile astronomers and physicists and the Interplanetary Society for the Preservation of Celestial Antiquities are pursuing other methods toward a similar end.

It seems that the Grand Canyon in Arizona is the new source of information. The geologists have got on most friendly terms with the old gorge and—while physicists have been trying to bottle a cosmic ray—have been obtaining first-hand information as to when the earth made its first annual whirl around the sun. And their computations seem to verify the findings of the National Research Council, which likewise found the earth to be approximately 2,000,000,000 years old, basing its figures on the radioactivity of various rock formations.

Two billion years ago was some little time before the Pilgrims decided to make Plymouth Rock the trade-mark of American history. In fact, the days when the dinosaurs romped playfully through the lush growth of the Connecticut Valley were but day before yesterday in comparison. And yet a couple of billion years of the earth's notable career can be read in the geological formation of one of the world's natural wonders.

Determination of the age of the earth having been accomplished through geological survey, radioactivity, astronomical calculations, plain and fancy digging and various other ways, there is still an opportunity for the archæologists, who have been going pretty deep into things, to organize an expedition to bisect the old earth and count the rings. That would settle the question.

Editorial Notes

Precontest comment on the Harvard-West Point mathematics clash seems to have been complicated by the fact that the scribes had to wait until the answers were in, before determining how the teams looked on paper.

At a recent sidewalk sale of poetry in Greenwich Village, complete poems, including titles, sold for from 10 to 30 cents each. These prices are believed to set a new all-time low for flights of fancy.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Director of Muscle Shoals—The Two Chicago World's Fairs

THE appointment of Arthur E. Morgan, for some years the President of Antioch College in Ohio, to be chairman of the administrators of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, will bring into the national limelight a very remarkable character. Mr. Morgan is going to preside over what the President has called the "widest experiment ever conducted by a government," which is to say, the development of a 640,000-square-mile watershed located in Tennessee and Kentucky, and including mountains, rivers and fertile plains.

Mr. Morgan has had useful and interesting experience in the industry of putting water where it ought to be, and keeping it out from territory where it was undesired. After the Miami River had washed away a great section of Dayton, Ohio, he undertook and carried to completion the taming of that stream, and furthermore his engineering ability laid down systems of changes for Minnesota, Arkansas and other states where rivers occasionally go on a rampage.

To me his most interesting work has been the development of Antioch, a college where students work a specified period of the year and study the rest. He has been able so to build up the prestige of the college that the demand for places in it always exceeds its capacity. Furthermore, industrial institutions in the neighborhood are always eager to secure its students during the period taken away from academic activities and devoted to industry. In the early days of the Hoover Administration, Mr. Morgan, sitting in my office, amazed me by saying that the only position in the gift of the President which he would like would be the Director of the Bureau of Prohibition. This choice certainly indicated that he was afraid neither of a difficult problem nor of the criticism which always attaches to one who essays to deal with such a problem.

Some years ago I arranged with Mr. Morgan to address the Twentieth Century Club in Boston in an appeal for funds for Antioch. He was given a brief space of time to talk, and was obviously a little nervous as he consulted the watch that lay before him as he spoke. When he ended he picked it up and put it in his pocket. The chairman of the meeting, rising to comment on the speech and close the meeting, remarked that Mr. Morgan's methods of raising money, while a little novel in Boston, were certainly exceedingly effective. "For example," said he, "the watch he just picked up and pocketed was not his, but mine." Notwithstanding this incident, those who knew him will feel that Mr. Morgan may safely be trusted with Muscle Shoals and all that pertains to it.

* * *

When the World's Columbian Exposition, which was the resonant and largely forgotten official title of the Chicago World's Fair, was opened just forty years ago, I was the managing editor of a Chicago paper. I remember only too well the deep gloom which for weeks after that incident enshrouded the newspaper offices and other places of resort of local patriots because of the utter failure of the American public to come to our show. As a spectacle it was marvelous, and I do not believe can be approached by its successor just opened in Chicago.

The classic proportions of its Court of Honor, the harmony which had been impressed upon the architecture of the entire group of magnificent buildings, had probably never been paralleled since the days of ancient Athens. But deep depression brooded over the land. People could not afford to come to the exposition, and for a long time they did not come. The East was skeptical of the theory that anything beautiful could exist in a town like Chicago, and even when public support began to be manifested it was from the far western and central states that visitors came.

After about ten days of relative solitude on the grounds, the World's Fair directors began closing many of the gates in order to save the salaries of a handful of gatekeepers. It looked as if there would be no money available to pay running expenses, and the desperate expedient was tried of having Congress authorize the issuance of Columbian half dollars which patriotic Chicago citizens bought of the fair authorities at $1 apiece, thinking that their ultimate rarity would make them valuable, an anticipation never realized. Just what suddenly awoke public interest in the fair I do not remember, but after this initial period of depression and gloom Chicago was all at once flooded with visitors and the broad avenues and leafy groves of the fair grounds began to take on a festive appearance.

It is odd that this new fair should also start at a moment when the business depression in the country is even more widespread than it was in 1893, and economic conditions in Chicago certainly much more desperate. It is not improbable that this fair, like the last one, will mark the beginning of the upward climb. Certainly if its influence upon industrial and particularly upon æsthetic conditions in Chicago and the country as a whole parallels that of the Columbian Exposition, a wonderful period of development stands just before us.

Large Troubles of Little Colleges

A SALUTARY concern for the current problems of education and educational institutions is in the air. Not all their difficulties are financial, but the most perplexing ones are.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the conference held by President Hoover in Washington, last January, to plumb the difficulties of public schools and other tax-supported educational institutions. But it is not only the tax-supported institutions which are in financial straits. The relatively small, endowed or privately supported colleges—often referred to as the liberal arts colleges—are having their troubles, too. They have been ever since the depression began—and before that.

A Liberal Arts Colleges Association was formed some time ago to help them find their way to more solid ground. The problems of this group of institutions have become clear, but no one seems to have been able to do something adequate about solving them. Of course, the colleges are poor, in part because their cause has not been properly presented; and it has not been so presented, in part because they are poor. So there they are!

One has to be realistic in considering the place and future of even an institution as intrenched in sentiment, usefulness and tradition as most of these small colleges are. It must be recognized that conditions have changed vastly since many of them came into existence, and they must continue to prove their usefulness and indispensability or face the danger of closing. But, for the most part, these institutions represent something in American life and education which would leave the country poorer if they were to disappear. President Hoover called them "seed-beds of leadership."

Right now these small colleges not only have trouble in balancing their budgets and tapping new sources of support, but they are in danger of being overshadowed or swallowed by the big universities. This would be unfortunate, as well as unpleasant. There is room for both types of institution.

There are 850 institutions of higher education under private control in this country. About 600 of these are recognized four-year colleges of liberal arts. The great majority of them are struggling colleges, with no general support. They face an emergency which threatens their usefulness, if not their very existence, in spite of their records of service and their deep roots in the affections and life of their communities. The contribution which they have made to educational opportunity for thousands of American youth proves it is never safe to measure service by mere size.

These colleges of distinctive American character and sound scholarship are rooted in the finest traditions of the country. During a century and a half the names of many outstanding statesmen and religious leaders have been linked with some small college. The devotion of their faculties, students and alumni is not exceeded by that of the great universities. It seems inconceivable that these humble institutions, which have been typical of American initiative and of local community growth, should be unable to continue their contribution to education, citizenship and leadership.

In a democracy, education may well be selective, but it must not become exclusive. Democracy rests upon education. Small colleges, as well as great universities, promote equality of educational opportunity for American youth. Citizen participation in government is predicated upon intelligence and leadership. It is important to guard the springs from which enlightened citizenship and leadership flow.

G. A. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"Dixie"

EVERY time a parade goes down Pennsylvania Avenue and the bands play the stirring strains of "Dixie," the question is asked, "How does it happen that the South is called 'Dixie Land'?"

There long has been curiosity about the origin of the nickname. Certain scholars have made a serious search for its source. But as yet there is no agreement on the subject, and it may be that there never will be a universally accepted opinion. "Dixie" is one of the mysteries of history.

According to one theory, the word comes from the name of a slave dealer in New York, a Mr. Dixy, whose practice it was to fatten slaves he was about to sell by giving them plenty of food and no work. When they had attained the desired ponderosity, they were disposed of by weight.

Dixy's reputation spread throughout the country. His cognomen became a synonym for plenty of good things to eat and nothing to do.

Presumptively, the South was imagined to be that kind of paradise—a garden of delectable edibles and little labor. But, since it was not exactly that sort of territory, there is a good deal of doubt about this suggested explanation of the familiar term.

Another theory is that "Dixie" comes from a species of banknote sponsored by the Banque des Citoyens, the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, with headquarters at New Orleans.

French was the language of the Crescent City in those days, and the notes, therefore, were printed in French, the word "dix" being used for "ten" on some of the most common bills.

Rivermen mispronounced the phrase—normally spoken as though spelled "dee"—and referred to the currency as "dixies."

New Orleans thus became Dixie Town, or Dixie City, and the bank the Dixie Bank. Eventually the whole South was known as Dixie. There may be merit in this hypothetical genealogy of the title.

But no one knows positively. In the circumstances, one guess may be as good as another. Some authorities are content to believe that Dixie is merely that section which lies to the south of Mason and Dixon's line, and that is all there is to the matter—a notion that constitutes the surveyor the parent of the word.

In any case, it was Dan Emmett, the minstrel, who made the song popular, and it is a grand and glorious tune.—*Washington Star.*

Fewer and Better Schools

NO friend of broader and better public education need worry because public schools [in the United States] have decreased more than 24,000 in number in the last decade. In fact, one has every reason to rejoice. For if the schools of the nation are fewer, they are much better, consolidated and well-staffed schools taking the places of thousands of one-room, one-teacher schools for the most part, in summing up the change for the better.

This does not mean that the loss in total schools, from 271,319 to 247,289 buildings in the ten-year period from 1920 to 1930 represents the elimination of only 24,030 one-room schools, the difference between the two totals. It means that is the net loss. For, as a matter of fact, the 1930 total contained 40,515 fewer one-room schools than did the total of ten years earlier, with bigger and better schools replacing the loss in effect, though not in numbers. This means that an average of more than 4000 small and inadequate schools have been eliminated each year of the decade, many of them being replaced by institutions which may be placed under the generally accepted definition of "consolidated schools."

Thus thinly-settled districts of the country have shrunk in the total numbers of school buildings, and to their advantage, with urban districts, of course, keeping up with the march of population and the demands of citizens by extending school equipment to meet the needs of society.

A clearer view of the importance of the advance in school building equipment may be gained from a report of the Federal Office of Education, showing that the 24,030 fewer public schools are two and one-half times as valuable as the larger number of schools were ten years earlier, the comparative figures for 1920 and 1930 being $2,409,719,120 and $6,211,327,000, an enlargement in actual value of 157 per cent.

We of St. Louis and the St. Louis district need only to review the school progress in our own area during the ten-year period to understand how a policy of schools to meet the demand may run into great investments in school properties. These are investments that are willingly made and that very fortunately are now finding their important place in the rural and village districts in doing away with the little red schoolhouse and giving the girls and boys of the country comparable opportunity with the opportunity before children of the congested places.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Dispatch.*